

1841.

THE ORIGINAL
BATH GUIDE;

CONTAINING THE

**ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY
OF BATH,**

DESCRIPTION OF THE

PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

An Essay on the Bath Waters,

AND A VARIETY OF OTHER

USEFUL INFORMATION.


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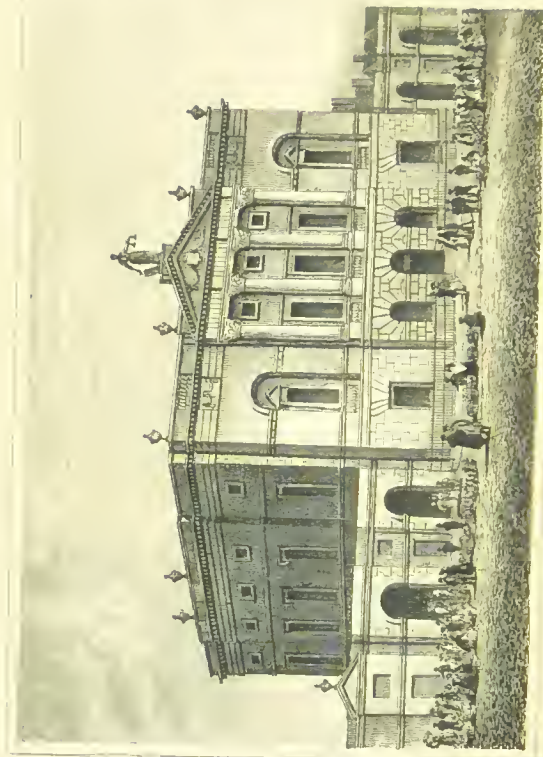
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- REFERENCES**
- 1 Abbey Church
 - 2 St. James's Church
 - 3 St. Michael's Church
 - 4 Walcot Church
 - 5 Christ's Church
 - 6 St. John's Chapel
 - 7 King Street Chapel
 - 8 Quakers Meeting
 - 9 Moravian Chapel
 - 10 Roman Catholic Chapel
 - 11 Unitarian Meeting
 - 12 Blue Coat School
 - 13 National School
 - 14 Lancastrian Free School
 - 15 Pump Room
 - 16 King's & Queen's Bath
 - 17 Hot Bath
 - 18 Hot Bath Pump Room
 - 19 Crofts Bath
 - 20 Kingston Bath
 - 21 General Hospital
 - 22 United Hospital
 - 23 St. Saviour's Church
 - 24 Theatre
 - 25 Trinity Church

PLAN
of the
CITY of BATH.

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THE
ORIGINAL BATH GUIDE,
ENLARGED and IMPROVED.

SITUATION AND ANCIENT HISTORY OF BATH.

ON visiting the city of Bath, a stranger naturally inquires, What are its customary usages? Which are the chief places of public resort? What are the objects most worthy of attention? To answer these questions, and point out what objects are deserving of observation, is the aim of this publication; we shall, therefore, purposely avoid enlarging on the Ancient History of the place, and give only a cursory sketch of such events as they have been handed down to us by fabulous or traditionary lore. As a place of public resort for Affluence, Gaiety and Affliction, the city of Bath has long since been esteemed one of the most distinguished spots in the kingdom; and is aptly called "The Cradle of Old Age;" for in no place can those advanced in life enjoy so many blessings as in the social circles with which this city abounds. The Wealthy find in it every comfort and convenience; Youth and Fashion can indulge in all rational pleasures; the Invalid frequently experiences renovation of a decayed constitution; and the Cripple a happy restoration of his limbs.

SITUATION.—Bath is situated in a fine fruitful valley, in the north-east part of the county of Somerset, distant 13 measured miles from Bristol, 19 from the city of Wells, 39 from Gloucester, 80 from Exeter, 36 from Salisbury, and 107 from London. It is environed by a number of fertile hills, abounding with springs of excellent water, which is conveyed by cast-iron pipes to almost every house in the city. The river Avon, which passes through it, is navigable to and

from Bristol; and by the Kennet and Avon Canal, and the Thames Navigation, there is a communication by water to the metropolis.

This city being surrounded by an amphitheatrical circle of hills, and open only to the west, is a considerable addition to its delights; for Hippocrates was of opinion, that a city so advantageously placed, and so much sheltered from the north-easterly winds, must be the most healthy to live in.

Although the situation is low, the air is at all times salubrious, and the inhabitants in general remarkably healthy. The late Mrs. Chandler, in her Poem entitled "*A Description of Bath*," makes the following observations on the city and its waters:—

"If but one leper cured made Jordan's stream
 "In sacred writ a venerable theme,
 "What honour to thy sovereign water's due,
 "Where sick by thousands do their health renew!
 "The mineral steams which from the baths arise,
 "From noxious vapours clear the neighbouring skies:—
 "When fevers bore an epidemic sway,
 "Unpeopled towns, swept villages away:—
 "While death abroad dealt terror and despair,
 "The plague but gently touched within their sphere.
 "Blest source of health! seated on rising ground,
 "With friendly hills by nature guarded round;
 "From eastern blast and sultry south secure,
 "The air's balsamic, and the soil is pure."

ANCIENT HISTORY.—The ancient pen of poetic invention chose to give to *Bladud the Sage* the first discovery of the Hot Water, and make him the founder of the city; and he is said to have imparted by his magic art perpetual heat to the springs. This has been rejected, as a fable too gross to be believed; and perhaps Leland may be in the right, who thought it meant no more than that he found out the use of these waters, and guessed at the causes of their warmth; at least this may be presumed from the fragment of an old chronicle preserved by the learned Selden. Vague and delusive as *Bladud's* romantic story appears, we cannot refrain from inserting an abridged account of it, especially as it has so long proved an amusing and interesting article in the "*Guides*" of this city.

“*Bladud* eldest son of *Lud Hudibras*, (then King of Britain, and the eighth from Brute) having spent eleven years at Athens in the study of the liberal arts and sciences, came home a loathsome leper, and for that reason was shut up that he might not infect others. Impatient of his confinement, he chose rather a mean liberty than a royal restraint, and contriving his escape in disguise, went very remote from his father's court into an untraveller part of the country, and offered his services in any common employment, probably thinking he was less likely to be discovered under such circumstances than greater; he therefore entered into service at Swainswick, a small village three miles from Bath, where his business (among other things) was to take care of pigs, which he was to drive from place to place, for their advantage in feeding upon beech masts, acorns, haws, &c., the hills thereabout then abounding with such trees, though few of the two former now remain. A hill close upon the south part of the city still retains the name of *Beechen-cliff*, though scarcely a beech tree is left upon it.

“Here the rising sun breaking through the clouds first saluted the Royal herdsman with its comfortable beams; and while he was addressing himself to the glorious luminary, and praying that the wrath of Heaven against him might be averted, part of the drove of pigs, as if seized with a frenzy, ran down the side of the hill into an alder moor, till they reached the spot of ground where the hot springs of Bath now boil up, and from thence returned covered with black mud. The Prince being of a thoughtful turn, and very solicitous to find out the reason why the pigs that wallowed in the mire in the summer to cool themselves, should do the same in winter, observed them further; and following them down, at length perceived a steam to arise from the place where the swine wallowed. Making his way to it, he found it to be warm; and this satisfied him, that for the benefit of this heat the pigs resorted thither, and after a while became whole and smooth from their foul scurfs and eruptions by their rolling about in the warm mud. Upon this, he considered within himself why he should not receive the same benefit by the same means; he tried it and succeeded; and when he found himself cured of his leprosy, declared who he was. His master was not inclined to believe him at first, but at length went with him to court, where *Bladud* was acknowledged the King's son, and after his father's death succeeded him in the government; and then, in gratitude, made these baths.”

It would be idle to trace and useless to conjecture to whom the real honour of discovering these springs is due; but it is certain that they were well known to the Romans, when those warlike people were in possession of this island. They enriched the nation with many superb edifices, and secured the hot springs by well-constructed sewers.

The ancient city of Bath was surrounded by a strong fortified wall, called the Borough Wall. It appears to be of great antiquity, from the number of ancient coins, statues, altars, inscriptions, and other monuments of Roman history, which have been frequently discovered about it; and it is evident that the city has been several times destroyed either by civil commotions or by fires; and that the old city was ten or twelve feet below the present one.

The eastern gate and some part of the old wall are to be seen at the back of the Grove Tavern, near the Public Market. Some years ago, when an old house which stood near the eastern gate was pulled down, the workmen discovered human bones, and a considerable quantity of Roman coins, mostly of the third brass, and of emperors who reigned about the period of the Tyranni;—viz. Gallienus, Claudius, Gothicus Tetricus, Carusius, Maxentius, Decentius, and many of Constantine the Great, particularly of the *urbs Roma*, with the reverse of the wolf suckling Romulus and Remus, in fine preservation. Though found in such numbers, it did not appear that they had ever been inclosed in a pot or vessel of any kind, or deposited by design; but rather to have been dropped by accident, in succession of time, in what was then, perhaps an open and public situation, as the coins were dispersed and mixed with the soil; and this might easily have happened from the little estimation they were held in, on account of their small intrinsic value, and the great quantity always in circulation, owing to the quick succession of emperors, almost every one of whom, on entering upon his new dignity (if time allowed) issued a fresh coinage, announcing his elevation and titles. In respect to the human bones, there is nothing extraordinary in their being found in a spot once within the precincts of the Priory which stood on the site of the present Kingston Baths; and it may be presumed that the whole of the ground enclosed by the city wall, eastward, and now occupied by the Grove and surrounding buildings, was then used as a cemetery,—not by the Romans, as their laws forbade burying in cities, but by the Christians in after times, when the privilege was obtained by the monks and other ecclesiastics of those days, and made a lucrative source of revenue.

In the year 1755, the late Abbey-house or Priory, was taken down, which stood where the Kingston Baths now are, and the walls of it extended to the

Abbey-green and the back of Church-street. In digging out the ancient foundation of the Priory, about eight feet below the surface of the earth, the workmen found several rough-hewn stone coffins, with the seeming entire, but mouldering remains of human bodies of different ages and sexes, and several pieces of coin of the successive Saxon kings.

Three or four feet below the burying place of the Saxons, were discovered some cavities which led to the remains of several very noble Roman baths and sudatories constructed on elegant plans, with floors suspended upon square brick pillars, and surrounded with tabulated bricks, for the equal conveyance of heat and for security. Their dimensions were very large. One of these Saxon coffins lay level with the floor of the sudatories, and another lay upon the shafts, or part of the upright of one of the pilasters of the great bath; so that it is to be presumed, the ruins of these baths were so far from being known when the foundation of the old Priory or Abbey-house was laid that they hardly knew of the ground having been consecrated as a Christian burial place. Hence it appears, that the Roman soldiery, though in so remote a station, entertained higher ideas of the convenience, elegance, and use of baths, than the original settlers in Great Britain.

The spring which supplied these baths being cleared from the rubbish, &c. and the several ancient sewers for carrying off the water from the baths repaired, his Grace the late Duke of Kingston built on the same spot several baths and sudatories, upon a new plan, approved by some of the most eminent physicians, as well for the elegance and neatness of the design, as the utility of the several apartments.

In digging the foundation for the new Hot-Bath, private baths and sudatories, (near the Cross-Bath), and in removing the rubbish to get at the head of the spring of the Hot-Bath, to make a new reservoir,

an antique pillar, a great number of Roman copper and brass coins of the Emperors Nero, Adrian, Trajan, Antonine, &c., were found ; many in fine preservation.

In preparing for the erection of the new Pump-Room, 1790, various remains of Roman antiquities were discovered below the houses that were taken down on the east side of Stall-street, near the King's Bath, consisting of a votive altar, a considerable part of a magnificent fluted column 2 feet 8 inches in diameter, and a beautiful Corinthian capital belonging to the same ; there are also, several massy fragments adorned with sculpture, in basso-relievo ; one of these which particularly attracts notice, exhibits a portion of a large ellipsis, formed by a broad wreath of oaken boughs richly wrought ; within this, at some distance, appears part of a similar ellipsis, proportionably reduced in size. The figures and embellishments contained in the interior space were afterwards discovered. These blocks are surprisingly solid, and, when entire, probably formed an ornamental compartment in some circular recess or wall.

Part of a Roman Bath, with a freestone floor of great thickness, was also found nearly upon a level with the bed of the King's Bath ; on the westward side of which were parts of several high steps leading to Stall-street, the surfaces of which were much worn, apparently more by the feet of the bathers than by violence, in consequence of its having been much frequented. Of most of the fragments of antiquity above-mentioned, accurate drawings were made by the late Mr. Baldwin, City Architect ; and those parts forming the tympanum of the pediment engraved at his own expense, and copies sent to the Society of Antiquarians by the late Governor Pownall.

It is evident that these remains are part of a magnificent and elegant structure. From what was discovered near the Hot and Cross Baths, a few years since, there certainly was a temple dedicated to Mi-

nerva; the head and horns of young cattle were found, and it is well known that heifers were the sacrifices offered to that deity. Carter, in his work on Ancient Architecture, gives a drawing and profiles of these ruins; and classes them among the most enriched and correct specimens of the Roman School.

These curious specimens of the labours and devotions of former ages, were deposited and arranged, in as classical a manner as the learning and taste of several celebrated Antiquarians could direct, in a house near the Hot Bath, appropriated by the Corporation of the City, purposely to display all the fragments of ancient architecture, and particularly the Roman antiquities and inscriptions found in and near this city. They have, however, been since removed to the Literary and Philosophical Institution. We refer our readers to a learned account of these venerable reliques, written by the late Governor Pownall; and to a still more ample description of them, by the Rev. R. Warner, author of "The History of Bath," both of which are illustrated by several accurate engravings of ornamental remains, altars, inscriptions, &c. And since these publications, a most splendid work on the same subject has appeared from the classical pen and correct pencil of that profound antiquarian, the late Samuel Lysons, Esq., F.R.S., and Keeper of his Majesty's Records in the Tower of London.

HISTORY OF MODERN BATH.

Previous to our giving a description of the various buildings that at present adorn the city of Bath, and render it the most uniform and elegant place in Europe, we shall present a brief account of its appearance some years before the commencement of the last century.

According to the records handed down to us, Bath, about the year 1670, was one of the poorest towns in

the kingdom, the residence of a very inconsiderable number of clothiers, shopkeepers, and mechanics ; and the occasional resort of a few families of distinction, and invalids who came for the benefit of the waters. The houses were very indifferent, and only two capable of receiving any personages of condition, and those were the Abbey-house and Westgate-house ; the former of which was pulled down about 70 years ago, and the latter met the same fate about 10 or 15 years after. Nor was the city then noted for its salubrity and cleanliness ; for, according to a letter preserved among the remains of the Harington family, there was no common sewer in the city when Queen Elizabeth paid it a visit ; and Sir John H. says that her Majesty's organs of smelling were so sensibly affected, that she ordered the sum of one thousand pounds to be given to the Corporation to enable them to make such channel from the principal parts of the city to the river. But this it seems was only a vein of the Knight of Kelston's satiric humour, to rouse the inhabitants of Bath to the improvement of their city. There was then neither ball-room nor place of public amusement in the city. When a party wished to dance they repaired to the Bowling-green, open and exposed to the weather. Things continued in this train for a series of years, until one of the ancestors of the noble family at Badminton, conducted the company to the Town-Hall : so, as the first patron of its amusements, the Duke of Beaufort may be called its first Master of the Ceremonies. His Grace introduced a Captain Webster to the notice of the company, and placed him in his situation as conductor of the amusements. The spirit of gaming was then the prevailing passion of the frequenters and inhabitants of Bath ; all orders were addicted to the vice, and every thing was neglected for it.* Nearly in this situation was Bath when

* In the spring of the year 1760, subscription books were opened for prayers at the Abbey, and gaming at the Rooms. At the close of the

Mr. Nash first visited the city. He was introduced to Captain Webster, who received him with particular marks of respect. An intimacy took place between them, and he was considered his aide-de-camp. His polite behaviour and goodness of heart, soon gained him the esteem of the gentry, and the inhabitants paid equal respect to him as to Capt. Webster.

When the leveller of all distinction deprived poor Webster of his crown, Mr. Nash, as by one general assent, took upon him the reins of government, and began to superintend the amusements, and to regulate all ceremonious matters of the city. At this time the band of music, consisting of five only, of most of whom Mr. Nash disapproved, being very indifferent performers, played in the Grove under some immensely large trees, which were cut down upwards of 100 years ago, when the present rows were planted in their stead. The physicians of the city prevailed on Mr. Nash to remove the music to the Pump-room, alleging, that the effect of music would exhilarate the spirits of the invalid, and increase the beneficial effects of the water. This was the origin of the Pump-room Band, and which has continued to this day almost upon the very plan first established by Mr. Nash. The band in the Grove were paid by the contributions of strangers, which they divided at the end of every week. Mr. Nash, finding the company increase, procured seven performers from London; and in order to place them on a more respectable footing, permitted them to play in the Old Cross-Bath Pump-room, which was but a small inconvenient building; and the musicians had only moveable desks placed in it.

first day, the number of subscribers for prayers was *twelve*; and for gaming *sixty-seven*! The following lines were written on the occasion:
The Church and Rooms, the other day,
Opened their books for prayer and play;
The Priest got *twelve*, Hoyle *sixty-seven*,
How great the odds for Hell 'gainst Heaven!

About this time, a Mr. Thomas Harrison, a young tradesman, from London, who went constantly every half-year to Bristol fair, and stopping generally a few days at Bath, conceived the idea that it would be a matter worthy of speculation to erect an Assembly-room in this city for the company to resort to. He communicated the matter to his friends, and they encouraged the undertaking. The first Ball-room in Bath was at the North end of the Literary Institution, and was kept by the same Mr. Harrison; who, finding the visitors daily increase, was induced to build another. Mr. Harrison's being the only house of amusement in the city, and the company conceiving that he made some exactions, expressed themselves displeased at his conduct, and applied to Mr. Nash to promote the erection of another room; which was soon effected at the expense of Mr. Theyrs, on ground belonging to the Duke of Kingston, on the Walks, (where York-street now stands), and Mrs. Lindsey, a celebrated singer, was fixed upon to conduct it. The balls were held alternately at each room, on Tuesdays and Fridays, beginning at six o'clock and ending at eleven; and all the amusements were well regulated and carried on with great decorum many years.

When Mr. Harrison died, Mrs. Hayes, the sister of Mrs. Lindsey, with the consent of Nash, became tenant of those rooms; but this family compact destroying the rivalry at first intended, greatly displeased the company, and as the former exactions were revived, Mr. Nash interposed his authority, and the two sisters were under the necessity of reducing their charges. Soon after an enmity took place between these two ladies, and, on the death of Mrs. Lindsey, Mr. Nash, with great policy, prevented, as much as possible, the least intimacy to subsist between the proprietors of the rival ball-rooms. Mrs. Hayes, having acquired an affluent fortune, was

addressed by Lord Hawley, a reduced nobleman, who married her. It was a fact universally spoken of at that time in Bath, that a Duke* kept a lodging-house; a Lord† a gaming table; and an Archdeacon‡ sold wine.

Having brought the city of Bath to this interesting period, it is proper to give our readers a sketch of the life of that wonderful man, to whose good sense, polite and manly behaviour, united to the most humane disposition, ready wit, and constant cheerfulness, the city owes the origin of its splendour, fame, and present opulence.

RICHARD NASH, Esq. was born in the town of Swansea, in Glamorganshire, on the 18th of October, 1673. His father was a gentleman whose principal income was derived from a partnership in a glass house. His mother was niece to Col. Poyer, who was killed by Oliver Cromwell, in defending Pembroke Castle from the rebels.

He was educated under Mr. Mattocks, at Carmarthen school, and from thence sent to Jesus College, Oxford, in order to prepare himself for the law. His conduct while at College was not marked by application to study, but by an assiduity for intrigue; and his stay there was on that account but of short duration.

The next step he took was to purchase for himself a pair of colours in the army, which situation he thought best adapted to gratify his inclination for gallantry. He soon became disgusted with the life of a soldier, quitted the army, and entered his name as a student in the Temple books, leading a gay life some years about town, till his genteel appearance and pleasing conviviality gained him the acquaintance and esteem of several persons qualified by birth and fortune to lead the fashion. During his residence in the Temple, the superior figure he made,

* Duke of Chandos. † Lord Hawley. ‡ Archdeacon Hunt.

without any visible means of supporting it, attracted the attention of some of his companions. Various conjectures were made, and it was determined that the highway alone could support such extravagance. One of their body was therefore desired to wait on Nash, to acquaint him with their suspicions, and to state that if no satisfactory explanation could be given, he would no longer be admitted to their society. Nash heard his visitor with indignation, and, after a moment's pause, threw him a billet doux he had that moment received inclosing a large sum of money. Disgusted, however, at the doubts thus raised about him, he retired to Bath, and found it one of the poorest cities in England; the buildings were extremely mean, and the inhabitants rude and unpolite; but he had the pleasure (the greatest he could enjoy) of living to see the city of Bath flourish in so rapid a manner under his administration, as to be able to vie with any city in Europe, in the politeness of its amusements, and elegance of its accommodations.

Under his administration, no rank could protect the offender, nor dignity of station influence him to connive at a breach of his laws; he desired the Duchess of Queensberry, who appeared at a dress ball in an apron of point lace, worth 500 guineas, to take it off, which she did, at the same time desiring his acceptance of it; and when the Princess Amelia requested to have one dance more after 11 o'clock, he replied that the laws of Bath, like those of Lycurgus, were unalterable.

The disputes which arose in the ardour of play, frequently occasioned an instantaneous resort to the sword, then generally worn as an appendage to every well-dressed man. The consequences were very often fatal through the heat of the moment; when, had there been time for reflection, a few words of apology from either side might have prevented the mischief.

This Nash saw, and therefore he prohibited the use of swords in the public rooms; further alleging that they annoyed the ladies and discomposed their dresses; yet they were worn in the streets and at other places of resort; but a duel having been fought by torch-light in the Grove, between Taylor and Clarke, two notorious gamesters, gave Nash an opportunity of making the law absolute, "*That no swords should on any account be worn in Bath.*" Taylor, though run through the body, lived seven years after, when his wound breaking out afresh, caused his death. Clarke lived many years after in poverty and contrition. The wearing of boots in the public rooms was another object of his displeasure; a desperate stand was made in their favour by some country squires, but at last, by the force of ridicule, he also obtained a triumph over them.

Mr. Nash's pride discovered itself by no marks of dignity. He was content with being distinguished only by the ornamental ensign of a WHITE HAT; a symbol of the candour of his mind. The following piece of humour was published by him and hung up at all public places of amusement. We insert it as it strongly displays his character and knowledge of life.

RULES BY GENERAL CONSENT DETERMINED.

1. That a visit of ceremony at coming to Bath, and another at going away, are all that are expected or desired by Ladies of quality and fashion—except impertinents.

2. That Ladies coming to the ball appoint a time for their footmen coming to wait on them home—to prevent disturbance and inconvenience to themselves and others.

3. That Gentlemen of fashion never appearing in a morning before the Ladies in gowns and caps, show breeding and respect.

4. That no person take it ill that any one goes to another's play or breakfast, and not to theirs—except captious by nature.

5. That no gentleman give his ticket for the ball to any but gentlewomen—~~or~~ Unless he has none of his acquaintance.

6. That Gentlemen crowding before Ladies at the ball, show ill manners; and that none do so for the future—except such as respect nobody but themselves.

7. That no Gentleman or Lady take it ill that another dances before them—except such as have no pretence to dance at all.

8. That the elder Ladies and children be content with a second bench at the ball—as being past or not come to perfection.

9. That the younger Ladies take notice how many eyes observe them.

N.B. This does not extend to the *Have-at-alls*.

10. That all whisperers of lies or scandai be taken for the authors.

11. That all repeaters of such lies and scandal be shunned by all company—except such as have been guilty of the same crime.

N.B. Several men of no character, old women, and young ones of questionable reputation, are great authors of lies in this place, being of the sect of levelers.

These laws were written by Nash himself—at first, perhaps, he wished them to pass for wit ; but Nash, who possessed the liveliest manners and repartee in conversation, knew himself deficient as a writer ; and acknowledged that the touch of a pen benumbed his faculties.

The vicissitudes that ever attend the life of a gambler, strongly marked different periods of the life of Nash. In the year 1732, he was possessed of six fine black coach horses, which were said to be so well matched, and paced so well when in full trot, as to appear as if one horse drew the carriage. He kept a coachman, postillion, two footmen in livery, a gentleman out of livery, and a running footman. The latter was a native of Ireland, and so remarkable for his skill and agility, that he frequently ran from Bath to London in a day ; but one fatal excursion of the kind, and as speedy a return, cost the poor fellow his life, and Nash the opportunity of enjoying his native blunders.

A thousand instances of the benevolence of Nash's mind are recorded. The money he got without pain he gave without reluctance ; and when by ill luck he was unable to relieve a person who sued for assistance, he has often been known to shed tears. A broken gamester observing him one day win two hundred guineas at picquet, and put the money into his pocket with indifference, exclaimed, " How happy that money would make me !" which Mr. N. overhearing, put the booty into his hands and said, "*Go then and be happy !*"

In the hard winter of the year 1739, his charity was very extensive ; he entered the houses of poor persons whom he thought too proud to beg, and

relieved him unasked. The weavers and colliers of the neighbourhood came to Bath in a body, in an almost starving state. He began a subscription for them, headed it with ten guineas himself, and sent them home to comfort their wretched families.

By these means, Mr. Nash's dominion was as popular as it was secure. The poor admired, and the great respected him. The Corporation of this city might be considered as his Privy Council, and they never took any steps without his fiat. The chamber even voted a whole length marble statue for the KING OF BATH, which was erected in the Pump-room between the busts of Newton and Pope. The keen wit of Lord Chesterfield could not suffer such a happy occasion to pass without exercising it. The last stanza of his epigram will always be remembered :

The statue placed these busts between
Gives satire all its strength;
Wisdom and *Wit* are little seen,
But *Folly* at full length.

In this pleasant, beneficent manner, with the interval of a few months annually passed in superintending the amusements of Tunbridge, the days of Nash rolled on to extreme old age :

But, Death, whose aim no mortal spares,
Uncall'd, unheeded, unawares,
Brought on his eightieth year.

Mrs. Thrale.

Yet some time before Mr. Nash's decease, nature gave warning of his approaching dissolution. The worn-out machine had run itself down to an utter impossibility of repair : and he died at his house in St. John's-place, close to where the Theatre now stands, on the 3d of February, 1761, aged 87 years, sincerely regretted by every inhabitant of this city, to which he had been so long, and so great a benefactor.

In three or four days after his decease his body was conveyed to the Abbey Church with great solemnity ; the charity girls two and two preceded ; next the boys of the charity school singing a solemn occa-

sional hymn ; next a large band of music sounding at proper intervals a dirge ; three clergymen immediately preceded the coffin, which was adorned with sable plumes, and the pall supported by six senior Aldermen ; the Masters of the Assembly-rooms following as Chief Mourners. The crowd was so great that not only the streets were filled, but even the tops of the houses were covered with mourning spectators, anxious to take a last sight of the remains of the venerable founder of their city's growing prosperity.

The immediate successor of Mr. Nash was Mr. COLLETT, a gentleman who had frequented Bath for many years. As he received certain emoluments from the office, and the place of Master of the Ceremonies ceasing to be a post of independence, he could not act with the same authority as his spirited predecessor. He, however, possessing a most amiable private character and pleasing manners, acquired the esteem of the company. He had no passion for gaming, and not promoting it, he became no favourite of the Masters of the Rooms, who found their own profits lessened by his displaying his own agility in the dance, and by exciting the surprise of the company in suddenly transforming his person into that of a little boy, instead of promoting the diversions of the four aces. These and the playing of shuttle-cock, were his principal hobby-horses. After holding the office a few years, he quitted it in disgust.

A literary adventurer, SAMUEL DERRICK, Esq. then in Bath, had the address by a timely poetical panegyric, on a Lady of quality of considerable influence, to be called to the office ; the emoluments of which being his most material object, he tamely submitted to the control of those who should have been his subjects, which

“ Made his reign one scene of rude commotion,”

He was so short and pusillanimous in his appearance, that it was next to impossible for him to command respect—though it must be confessed he had some show of talents as a writer. About five years this diminutive apology for a Master of the Ceremonies hopped about our rooms and streets in a white hat, for in that respect he imitated his great predecessor, when death put a period to his weak and transitory powers on the 28th of March, 1769. During the illness of the late M.C., Major BRERETON, who was, in respect to personal qualifications, the very contrast of little Derrick—tall, manly, and elegant—officiated in his stead, and was intended by his friends to have succeeded to that office; but Mr. PLOMER, who had conducted the balls at Bristol, was invited here to oppose him.

This was a most memorable epoch in the history of Bath amusements. Each candidate was strenuously supported by his party. It was a contest between the Irish and English; the former, with many residents in Bath, supported their countryman Brereton; and the latter, consisting of a few respectable characters of the city, and a host of his Bristol friends, determined to bring in Mr. Plomer. The qualification for a vote was being a subscriber of one guinea to the balls at the Rooms—Ladies equally entitled to vote with the gentlemen. The list of subscribers never filled so rapidly before—all eager to support their favourite candidate. A few days previous to Mr. Derrick's death, and when that event was known to be fast approaching, there was a meeting of Mr. Plomer's friends held at the Town-hall, when it was agreed that three days previous public notice was the shortest that could be expected, to render a new election valid or respectful. But as Mr. Derrick died on the day of a ball, and Mr. Brereton held the appointment *during his illness only*, it was thought by his friends that a meeting should be called that day at

the Rooms, as it was absolutely necessary to appoint an immediate Master of the Ceremonies. A meeting was held and Mr. Brereton accordingly elected. The election was *protested* against by Mr. Plomer's friends, who, augmented by an additional number of merchants and traders from Bristol, assembled agreeably to their former resolution, after three days' notice, and Plomer was also elected to the envied office.

Thus were there two Masters of the Ceremonies, and the fury of each party showed itself in heaps of hand-bills, squibs, and scurrility, that daily issued from the press: some of these were, however, not destitute of wit and humour; Daniel Webb, Esq. the author of the celebrated Essays on Music, Poetry, and Painting, and the immortal David Garrick, were known to be active partizans and the writers of many of these ephemera. On the first night of Mr. Plomer's attending the ball in his official capacity, one of Mr. Brereton's friends, marched up, and actually led him by the nose, out of a crowded room. The confusion that ensued was great; but nothing equal to what occurred on the following ball night; when such a scene of anarchy, riot, and confusion took place, as was never before witnessed in an assembly that had the slightest pretensions to politeness. The friends of the two elected Masters of the Ceremonies met, determined to support their respective favourite. Among the gentlemen scandalous epithets soon produced blows; and among the ladies (who began the affray) the spirit of opposition afforded work for their milliners and mantua-makers; gauzes, laces, silks, and finery of all sorts, were flying about in every direction:

" Fair Nymphs achieve illustrious feats,
Off fly their tuckers, caps, and *têtes*;
Pins and Pomatum strew the room,
Emitting many a strange perfume;
Each tender form is strangely battered,
And odd things here and there are scattered.
In heaps confused the heroines lie,
With horrid shrieks they pierce the sky.
Their charms are lost in scratches—scars—
Sad emblems of domestic wars!"

At last the Mayor appeared with his proper officers ; and the tumult was not appeased until after the Deputy Town-Clerk had 3 times read the *Riot Act* !

Before these disgraceful scenes were at their height, Charles Jones, an acknowledged gambler, arrived in Bath, and offered his services to succeed Mr. Derriek, he entered his *protest* against the whole proceedings, and declared the right of appointment to the office was vested in the Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's household, to whom he was determined to appeal. Charles only got himself laughed at. Not so Wm. WADE, Esq., the nephew of a great benefactor of, and formerly representative in Parliament for the city of Bath, Field-Marshal Wade ; he avowed his intentions were to have offered himself as a candidate, but finding the company strenuous for other candidates, he withdrew himself, rather than be the cause of further commotions.

A number of neutral gentlemen, who had hitherto kept themselves aloof from these squabbles, began to think it high time for them to interfere, and restore, if possible, the long lost tranquillity and banished decorum. They made proposals that both Mr. Brereton and Mr. Plomer should resign their pretensions, and that Mr. Wade should be appointed Master of the Ceremonies : that part of the surplus of the subscription should be divided between the two declining candidates ; that there should be a conciliatory ball for the benefit of each ; and that Mrs. Brereton should have an annual ball, from which Mr. Wade was to insure her the sum of £200. These terms were ultimately agreed to.

Thus ended, except in the law-suits which were instituted in consequence of assaults and batteries, these lamented and disgraceful riots, and Capt. Wade mounted the long-contested throne of Bath ! Wade had the good fortune to please all parties, and to restore perfect harmony to the city. His conduct as

Master of the Ceremonies was marked by the most polite attention, ease, and elegance of manners. During his time, the beautiful and spacious NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS, at the east end of the Circus, were built under the direction of the junior John Wood, Esq., by a subscription of 70 persons, and at the cost £20,000. The first stone was laid on the 24th of May, 1769, by that ingenious architect; and they were opened for the reception of company in October, 1771. The Ball-room is 106 feet 8 inches long, 42 feet 8 inches wide, and 42 feet 6 inches high. The two Card-rooms are, one an octagon of 48 feet diameter, the other 70 feet long and 27 wide. In the Octagon Card-room is a fine portrait of Capt. Wade, painted by the late Mr. Gainsborough; and likewise a portrait of Richard Tyson, Esq., painted by Mr. James. Every room is superbly furnished with elegant chandeliers, girandoles, &c.

Capt. Wade presided alternately at both Rooms, to the great satisfaction of the nobility and gentry, till July 1777; when an affair of gallantry with a married lady justly drew upon him public obloquy, and he was obliged to relinquish his respectable and most lucrative office. He however many years continued Master of the Ceremonies at Brighton.

No less than seven Candidates immediately started on the abdication of Mr. Wade. The contest was at last left between WILLIAM BRERETON and WILLIAM DAWSON, Esqrs., who had been Masters of the Ceremonies at Southampton; and it being the wish of their friends to preserve the harmony of Bath, it was proposed at several meetings of the frequenters of both Rooms, that Mr. Brereton should officiate at the Lower, and Mr. Dawson at the New Rooms; and accordingly, in the last week in October following, they were both elected to the respective offices. Mr. Brereton continued in the office about three years; until the misconduct of an individual with whom he



R. W. B. 1841

Speakey, Rivers, Bath



was connected by marriage, brought on him the public censure, and obliged him to retire from an office which he had discharged with ability;* and RICHARD TYSON, Esq. from Tunbridge Wells, was elected in his place. On the resignation of Mr. Dawson, in 1785, Mr. Tyson was unanimously translated to the New Rooms, and JAMES KING, Esq. of a respectable Irish family, and who highly distinguished himself in the British army in America, was elected for the Lower Rooms without opposition.

At the commencement of the winter season in 1805, Mr. Tyson gave in his resignation, and was succeeded by Mr. King; and Mr. LE BAS, from Margate, was elected for the Lower Rooms.

Mr. King died October 16, 1816, at Cheltenham, having officiated as M. C. of both places to the entire satisfaction of the respective company. A contest for the appointment of his successor at Bath took place, between Capt. Wyke, Mr. Heaviside, and Mr. Madden: the former gentleman was elected; but resigned the situation in the middle of the following season; when he was succeeded by the highly respected M.C., Mr. HEAVISIDE.

In the course of these elections it was enacted, that the Master of the Ceremonies should not be allowed to officiate elsewhere in that capacity; and that to be privileged to vote for an M. C., each person must subscribe to *both* the Dress and Fancy Balls.

On the election of Mr. Wade, the subscribers, as the insignia of his office, presented him with a medallion of gold enamelled blue, and elegantly enriched with brilliants. On one side is a raised figure of Venus, with a golden apple in one hand and a rudder in the other; the motto, *Venus decens*.—The reverse is a wreath of laurel; the motto *Arbiter Elegantiarum Communi Consensu*.

* Major Brereton continued to live in Bath to extreme old age, and daily attended the card tables in the Upper Rooms.—He died in 1813.

The medallion that was originally presented to Mr. Dawson, on separating the office of M. C. of both Rooms, subsequently came into the possession of Mr. Heaviside. It is of gold, enamelled and enriched with brilliants: on one side displaying a figure of Minerva, over which is the motto, *Decus et Tutamen*, and under *Dulce est Desipere in Loco*; on the reverse, *Arbiter Elegantiarum*, Oct. 1777, decorated with wreaths of laurel.

Since Mr. Nash's days, the office of Master of the Ceremonies has been an office of profit as well as of honour. He has a ball in the winter and spring seasons, and subscription-books are also laid down at the Rooms, that such of the company as are not present at the Balls may have an opportunity of showing marks of their respect.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS AND REGULATIONS AT THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

At the death of the late respected renter, Mr. BARBER, the Committee of Proprietors came to the resolution of keeping the Rooms in their own hands, and made such improvements and alterations as impart an unusual degree of splendour in effect, and comfort in arrangement.

At a meeting of the Ball Committee held at the Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday, the 6th of Jan., 1830, it was resolved that the following

RULES AND REGULATIONS

be and are hereby established, ordered to be printed, suspended in the Vestibule, and strictly observed and enforced:—

THAT the Balls do commence at Nine o'Clock in the Evening; the Rooms to be regularly and properly lighted one quarter of an hour before that time; the Dancing to cease and the Ball to terminate at Twelve o'Clock, except on the night of the King's Birth-Day, and on the nights of the Two Balls given for the benefit of the Master of the Ceremonies, when the time of Dancing shall be unlimited; but as the general time appropriated to the Dance is necessarily restricted, to prevent any interruption to the Dancing, the Tea Room shall be opened at Nine o'Clock, and kept open during the Evening for the company to take refreshments at pleasure.

That the Master of the Ceremonies do attend at one quarter before Nine o'Clock on Ball nights to receive the company.

That the three front benches at the upper end of the room be reserved for Ladies of Precedence.

That no persons except dancers, or the Master of the Ceremonies, be permitted during the time of Dancing to Promenade on the floor, or stand in front of the seats, or among the Quadrilles, until the ropes are put up; after which no persons to be allowed within the ropes but dancers.

That not more than Eight couple be permitted to dance at any one time in the same Quadrille.

That from the earliest institution of the Rooms, the regulations relating to the Dancing, and all points of etiquette at the Balls, have been left to the Master of the Ceremonies for the time being; and that the Rules and Orders suggested by him as to these, have been invariably acquiesced in, and acted upon by the company frequenting the Balls.

That the same authority, so exercised by all the preceding Masters of the Ceremonies, belongs of right to every successor to this office; and that it is incumbent on the Subscribers (inasmuch as they must be desirous of promoting good order and decorum in their Assemblies) to conform to the regulations of the Master of the Ceremonies, and to support him in their execution.

That any altercation or difference respecting the Regulations of the Balls, either at the Balls, or at any subsequent period (as they tend to disturb the harmony so requisite among the Subscribers), will be considered as a breach of the Rules and Orders, and noticed accordingly.

That the Master of the Ceremonies is not accountable to any individual whatever who may dispute or object to the established Regulations; but, in case of any misunderstanding arising from these or other matters connected with the Balls, a reference must be made to the Committee of Management, and all differences submitted to them for their consideration and decision.

That no Clerks, hired or otherwise, in this city or neighbourhood, no person concerned in Retail Trade, no Theatrical or other public performer by profession, shall be admitted; and, as a further instruction to the Master of the Ceremonies, and with a due regard to the selection of the company, which must be scrupulously attended to, he is hereby directed to desire any person who from circumstances he may deem inadmissible to the Balls, to withdraw immediately; and, in case of non-compliance with his request or doubt in any case, it is ordered he report the same and refer to the Committee.

That it is the positive order of the Committee, that no Servant whatever shall be admitted into the vestibule or gallery, on any occasion, or any pretence whatever, on Ball nights.

That those Ladies who usually give Private Balls and Evening Parties on the nights of the Public Balls and Card Assemblies, are respectfully but urgently solicited and recommended to discontinue a practice so destructive of the Public Amusements, and so ruinous to the place; they are therefore earnestly requested to select any other evenings of the week for Private Assemblies, and give that encouragement to the amusements of the Rooms, which their patronage alone can effectually uphold.

That these Rules and Regulations be printed and framed, and suspended in the Vestibule for public information, and that the Master of the Ceremonies on observing or receiving information of any person acting in opposition to these Regulations, do signify to such person that it is his duty to see that proper decorum be preserved, and these orders obeyed; in the proper and impartial execution of which he will be supported by the Subscribers at large.

(Signed)

J. O'BRYEN, *Chairman.*

TERMS OF ADMISSION TO THE DRESS BALLS.

SUBSCRIPTION to the Monday night ball, for the season, *one guinea.*

Each Subscriber to have the option of being admitted to the Wednesday night Card Assembly, on the payment of *five shillings* extra.

Each Subscriber to have the privilege of inserting the names of the junior branches of his or her family, as Subscribers to the Ball, at *half-a-guinea* each, and to the Card Assembly, at *five shillings* each.

Each Subscriber to have the privilege of purchasing on the morning of the Ball day, from ten o'clock until five; admission tickets for his or her children, or visitors (not being residents) at *three shillings* each, the names of such Subscriber and Visitor to be endorsed on the ticket, as also the date of the day for which it is issued.

Each Subscriber to have the privilege of bringing one or two friends, not residents) to the Card Assembly, on their paying *one shilling* each.

Non-Subscribers' admission tickets, to the Ball, *five shillings*.

To the Card Assembly, *two shillings and sixpence*.

Every person, on making the entré to either the Ball or Card Assembly, to pay sixpence for tea as usual.

In the autumn of 1813, a READING ROOM was erected, which forms a most convenient and elegant apartment, and is fitted up with improved maps, books of reference, &c. The BALL ROOM has had its walls and enrichments painted and decorated in the most chaste style, and the whole appearance is truly striking; the cove next the ceiling, formerly plain white, being now ornamented in pannels with open compartments; the Corinthian columns and entablature appear in imitation of statuary marble. At each end are placed the most splendid glasses that could be procured, in magnificent frames. What was formerly the Reading and Card Room has likewise been newly furnished and beautified, and is solely appropriated to cards.

THE LATE KINGSTON ROOMS.

These Rooms were part of the estate of the late DUKE OF KINGSTON, from whom they descended to EARL MANVERS, who, being convinced that the prosperity of the old city of Bath materially depended upon supporting an elegant suite of public Rooms upon this long-established site, at an enormous expense caused these rooms to be enlarged, and rendered elegant and commodious for the company. At a considerable sacrifice of ground and house property, his Lordship opened spacious communications for a coach road, and spared no encouragement for builders to engage in erecting streets and renovating the old

town, "over which spot," as David Garrick observed, "the GENIUS OF BATH would always hover & preside."

The edifice was also considerably improved by the addition of a portico erected after the most classic style of architecture; and in 1810, some sanguine friends of the Old Rooms, roused from the apathy which had apparently long prevailed over them, and with due spirit and zeal determined once more to make them a place of fashionable resort. Accordingly on the First of November, 1810, in consequence of public advertisement, a numerous meeting of Ladies and Gentlemen was held, and F. GUYNETTE, Esq. was unanimously elected Master of the Ceremonies. Among the other alterations that took place at this period, was that of the designation of the Rooms, which were from that period styled "*The Kingston Rooms.*" Mr. Guynette continued to officiate about three years, and was succeeded by Mr. Heaviside, who resigned previous to the commencement of the season 1817-18, (and was afterwards elected to the Upper Rooms.) A contest for the vacant post of honour then took place between C. H. Marshall, Esq. and Capt. Foster; which was decided by ballot very materially in favour of the former. Mr. M. conducted the amusements highly to the satisfaction of the company, till the spring of 1820; when being elected to the honourable and very lucrative situation of M.C. at Cheltenham, he resigned his Bath sceptre which was handed without opposition to L. P. MADDEN, Esq. whose auspicious reign was terminated in consequence of the total destruction of the Rooms, by an awful conflagration on the night of the 21st of Dec., 1820.

ROYAL LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

It had long been the subject of regret amongst the literary and scientific part of the community of Bath, that no Institution existed here on the plan of those of London, Liverpool, and Bristol; and during the

years 1819 and 1820, the attention of many gentlemen was directed towards the formation of such an establishment. After the conflagration at the Lower-Rooms, there appeared no intention of rebuilding them for the purposes for which they were originally designed, and through the liberality of Earl Manvers, the proprietor of the ground, and the activity of several public-spirited individuals, anxious to accomplish so desirable an object, a prospectus was published, a trust deed executed, and a handsome subscription entered into, which enabled the trustees to carry into effect the objects of the subscribers. On the ruins of the former buildings has arisen an elegant edifice, which is an ornament to that part of the city: the beautiful Doric portico added by Wilkins in 1810, is retained, with which the other parts of the building strictly correspond. It contains an entrance hall, gallery or lecture-room, library, reading-room, two rooms for collections and philosophical apparatus, a laboratory, dwelling-rooms for the housekeeper, and a range of vaults of great magnitude and convenience.

The nature and objects of the Institution are thus explained by the trustees in their prospectus :

"It is intended to provide a place of resort, not merely for the studious, but for the inhabitants of Bath generally, as well as for its visitors; to supply it with a library of reference, and the means of information in every branch of science and literature; to provide a suitable apartment in which lectures may be given on all subjects which can assist in the instruction of youth, or revive in the minds of the old the studies and pursuits of years gone by; where communications on subjects connected with the various departments of science may be received, and the experiments and opinions examined, and, if expedient, made public; where public meetings for useful purposes may conveniently be held, and works of art exhibited to excite or demonstrate the progress of the student or professor."

Two most important advantages are secured to the subscribers, the want of which has wrecked too many similar establishments in other places; they are as follow :—

1. That no part of the money subscribed is sunk in building, no uncertain expense incurred; but the whole of the subscriptions will be expended in tangible and convertible property in which the subscriber will have a permanent and assignable interest.

2. That, by securing a regular annual income from the original subscribers, with a fluctuating addition from visitors, the evil which has hung over and affected the progress of similar institutions is averted from this, since it carries with its formation the means of permanent support. When to these are added the high patronage it enjoys, and the number of scientific and literary characters associated as its subscribers, the most beneficial results may with reason be confidently anticipated.

3. The price of a share is twenty guineas, together with the payment of two guineas annually. Those who reside at a greater distance than 20 miles from Bath are considered as visitors, and will be admitted to participate in the advantages of the establishment by an annual payment of two guineas.

The following advantages contemplated at the commencement of the Institution have been most satisfactorily attained. A valuable library of rare and costly books of reference is collected in noble and commodious apartments; where accommodations for the studious are abundantly provided. An excellent museum of geological specimens, collected, arranged, and presented by Mr. Lonsdale, Secretary of the Geological Society in London, contains a complete display of the stratification of our island from the coast of Kent, to the borders of Devonshire. A valuable collection of minerals, to which some rare specimens from Siberia have been contributed by the liberality of Sir R. C. Hoare; among the latter is a large fragment of crystallized aerolite. A rich collection of conchology has been arranged, and in part presented by Mr. Pratt; and much augmented by a donation from Miss Mitford. A large assemblage of Roman family medals, brought from Italy have been presented by the Rev. Dr. Nott, and numerous Roman coins, and fragments of Roman pottery, found within and near the precincts of this city, together with the pediments and pilasters of a vast Roman temple, which anciently occupied the site of the Great Pump-room, are among the objects which deserve the attention of the curious inquirer.

THE ROYAL LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL ASSOCIATION, ESTABLISHED IN 1825,

HOLD THEIR MEETINGS AT THIS INSTITUTION.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE REGULATIONS:

THE object of the Association is mutual communication, either orally or by writing, of Literary or Scientific Information.

After Communications have been delivered or read at the Meetings, they may become the subject of conversation.

All Members and Officers of the Institution may become Associates by subscribing their names to the Regulations of the Association.

Lecturers at the Institution, for the time being, are considered as Honorary Associates.

The affairs of the Association are managed by a Committee of seven Associates and a Secretary, annually elected at a Meeting of the Associates, and at each regular meeting the Associates elect a President.

The Meetings are held in the Lecture-room on every alternate Monday evening, at half-past seven o'clock; the chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely.

Such Meetings are held from the first Monday in November to the last Monday in May, of each year.

Subjects embracing polemical divinity and politics, are inadmissible.

An Annual Subscription of *five shillings* is to be paid by each Associate to the Secretary, for incidental expenses.

Each Associate may, on every evening of meeting, introduce two Visitors to be present during the proceedings. The names of the Visitors, together with that of the Associate who introduces them, to be inserted in a book kept for that purpose, and announced to the Meeting by the President.

No Visitor can be admitted after the Chair is taken.

All Rules made for the regulation of the Association are to be submitted to the Trustees and Committee of the Institution, for their approval previous to their adoption.

THE BATH CITY ASSEMBLIES.

The Citizens of Bath, not being eligible to subscribe to the Upper Assembly Rooms, have, by the permission of the Mayor, been accommodated with the free use of the magnificent banquetting-room at the Guild-hall, for a ball, and the adjoining room for a card assembly, throughout the season. The balls however have not been of late years kept up with much regularity.

THE PUMP-ROOMS.

The GREAT PUMP-ROOM is 60 feet long, 56 feet wide, and 34 feet high; each end having a semi-circular recess makes the length of the room in the centre part about 85 feet. The inside of the room is set round with three-quarter columns of the Corinthian order, crowned with entablature, above which rises a covering of 5 feet. In the recess at the east

end is a time-piece given by Tompion; over* which in a niche stands a marble statue of the late Mr. Nash, executed by Mr. Prince Hoare, at the expense of the Corporation. In the centre of the south side is the pump, and on each side a fire-place. The outside is finished in a capital style of architecture, and bears upon the architrave the following Greek inscription:

APIETON MEN TΔΩP

being the opening of the first Ode of Pindar—which literally translated means “Water! of elements the best.”

In the autumn of 1829 many costly improvements and embellishments were effected in this noble saloon, under the direction of the Body Corporate; the old fashioned bar and pump were removed and the present fountain substituted. It consists of a fine column of veined marble surmounted with a superb classic vase and the water issues through the mouth of a serpent which encircles a large sea-shell based upon a fragment of rock and seaweed. The whole was tastefully executed in marble by Mr. Reeves, the sculptor of this city, and is the classic emblem of *health*, (indicated by the serpent), and of *water*, (indicated by the sea-shell). The marble basin, into which the water flows, and its pedestal are part of the marble of one of the columns and the dome forming the triangular cross that stood in the old Cross Bath, in the reign of James II. A space immediately around the fountain is inclosed by a chaste and handsome balustrade, bronzed and gilt and surmounted with a bold marble hand-rail; the design of the whole has been highly and generally approved.

The space on the wall behind the fountain is divided into two compartments, on one of which is inscribed in gilt characters the following elegant

inscription, and very eloquent apostrophe to the company, written by the late Christopher Anstey, esq. :

THE HOSPITAL, IN THIS CITY,
Open to the Sick Poor of every part of the World ;
To whose cases the waters are applicable,
(The Poor of Bath only excepted)
Was first established, and is still supported, by the Charitable
Contributions of the Liberal and Humane.

Oh ! pause awhile, whoe'er thou art,
That drink'st this healing stream ;
If e'er compassion o'er thy heart
Diffused its heavenly beam ;
Think on the wretch whose distant lot
This friendly aid denies,
Think how in some poor lonely cot
He unregarded lies !
Hither the helpless stranger bring,
Relieve his heartfelt woe,
And let thy bounty like this spring
In genial currents flow ;
So may thy years from grief and pain,
And pining want be free,
And thou from Heaven that mercy gain,
The poor receive from thee.

On the other side are the following curious and beautiful lines written by the late Dr. Harington :—

“ *Scire Potestates Aquarum, Usumque Bibendi.*”—VING.

I.

ALWHYLE ye drinke 'midst Age and Ache ybent
Ah ! creep not comfortless beside our Streame ;
(Sweet Nurse of Hope) Afflietyons downward sent,
Wythe styll small voyee, to rouse from thriftless Dreame,
Each Wyng to prune, that shyftyth every Spraie
In wytlesse Flyght, and chyrpe the Lyfe awaie.

II.

Alwhyle ye lave—such Solace may be founde ;
“ When kind the hand, why'neathe its Halynte faint ?
“ Payne shall recure the Hearte's corrupted wounde :
“ Farre gone is that which feeleth not its playnte.
“ By kindred Angels smote, BETHESDA gave
“ Newe Vyrtnes forthe, and felte her troubledde wave.”

III.

Thus drinke, thus lave—nor evermore lament,
Our Sprynge but flow pale Anguishe to befriende:
How fayre the Meed that followeth contente !
How blessed to lyve, and fynde such Anguishe mende ?
How bless'd to die—when sufferynge Faith makes sure,
At Lyfe's high Founte, an everlasting cure !

This elegant and spacious room is open from an early hour every morning to four o'clock in the afternoon, as a resort for all persons of respectable ap-

pearance, and is the fashionable rendezvous of the city.

During the season, an excellent band of music plays from two to half-past three o'clock every day. The expense of this is defrayed by the sum of fifty pounds, paid from the Chamber of the city; and by the Voluntary Subscriptions of the Nobility and Gentry frequenting the room. This establishment is intimately blended with the prosperity of the city at large—an establishment which commenced with those days when Bath first began to emerge from obscurity; and which, it may with truth be said, contributed in no small degree to the renown which the city has since acquired. The band still maintains its celebrity for the brilliant execution of the various pieces it performs, and for the vast attraction it still affords to the gay and fashionable world; every day at the music hours, the room may, in a commercial phrase, be called "*High 'Change*," so full, so bustling, and so cheerful does every thing appear. It is not to be doubted that the numerous visitors will continue that support which has hitherto been experienced; and that subscriptions and donations will still be liberally contributed, so as to enable the band to keep up their attractive concerts throughout the season.

THE PUMP-ROOM MUSIC has ever been considered as one of the best nurseries for good musicians, and it encourages professors of superior merit to settle here. Such an amusing treat, in a room so splendid, daily attracts every thing that is gay, lovely, and respectable, to one point—promotes an agreeable intercourse—gives strangers an opportunity of announcing their own, or of knowing of their friends' and neighbours' arrival in this city; and diffuses an universal glow of spirit and hilarity amongst a numerous assemblage.

" Odds bobs! how delighted I was unawares
 " With the music I heard in the room above stairs;
 " For music is wholesome the Doctors all think
 " For Ladies that bathe, and for Ladies that drink;
 " And that's the opinion of Robin our driver,
 " Who whistles his nags as they stand in the river."

Anstey's Bath Guide.

A book is placed in the room for the reception of the names of the visitors, in order to make the Master of the Ceremonies acquainted with their arrival and residence, that he may pay the necessary attentions.

Near the HOT BATH, the Corporation, in 1792, erected, under the direction of Mr. John Palmer, the city architect, a very neat and comfortable Pump-Room, particularly adapted for the invalid to be wheeled or carried into, there being no steps for him to ascend; and carriages may be driven close to the door. Over the pump is placed the following inscription, extracted from T. Wharton's Ode written on his Majesty's recovery in 1789:

"HYGEIA" broods with watchful wing
O'er ancient Badon's mystic spring;
And speeds from its sulphureous source
The steamy torrent's secret course;
And fans the eternal sparks of hidden fire
In deep, unfathomed beds below,
By Bladud's magic taught to glow;
BLADUD! high theme of Fancy's Gothic lyre.

TERMS FOR DRINKING THE BATH WATERS:

For One Week	£0 3 0
For Three Months	1 1 0
For One Year	2 2 0

 No charge to be made for a single glass.

As the attendants at the pump-rooms—that is, the *King's Pump Room*, and *Hot Bath Pump Room*, receive a liberal salary, adequate to their services, it is particularly requested that visitors will not bestow any further remuneration on them; as any deviation from the above resolution will be visited on the attendants receiving such gratuity with the loss of their situations.

Subscribers entering at one pump-room are at liberty to drink at either of the two pump-rooms before specified.

There is a PUBLIC PUMP in the *Abbey Court*, and another in *Hot-Bath-Street*, for the gratuitous use of servants or others whose circumstances will not allow them to drink at the pump-rooms.

On Sunday the pump-rooms are closed from 10 o'clock until 1.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BATHS.

The Public Baths are four in number:—

1. The *King's Bath* is situated about 152 feet south-west of the Abbey Church; the spring or main source of which is in the centre, where the pipes of the different pumps are inserted; by which means, as the water flows upwards in a strong, large, and

uninterrupted stream, all communication between the water used for drinking, and the water in the bath, is prevented. Once in three or four years this reservoir is opened, in order to clear it of a sandy substance which the water brings up and deposits there, and which, if suffered to accumulate, choaks up the end of the pipes which supply the different pumps. The sand is moderately fine, of a light grey colour, intermixed with a number of black particles, which, when examined through a microscope, appear not to be a crystalline substance like a great part of the remainder of the sand. It is not more ponderous than common sand of the same fineness.

[The *Hot* and *Cross* Baths have a reservoir nearly of the same construction; but we cannot find that it was ever necessary to open them on the same account, or that any substance of this kind was ever found in them.]

In the summer of 1810, the King's Bath was thoroughly cleansed, and the channels of the springs were cleared from the sand and other matter, that had been collected in the course of many years. A quantity of nut-shells, cherry, plum, and apricot stones were brought up among the rubbish; to account how they got into that situation, or how long they had lain there, has puzzled the most experienced naturalists. Fearful of sinking deeper, and apprehensive that the springs might possibly be injured, a conical cylinder, of eight feet diameter at the bottom, was erected round the springs, and carried up above the height of the bath when at its fullest. From this cylinder, by means of several apertures, the water issued into the bath; whilst the pumps are supplied by pipes deeply inserted in it, 10 feet from the bottom of the bath, whereby the water comes pure from its source, without the possibility of mixing with that which is in the outward bath. From these outlets three hogsheads of water are discharged every mi-

nute: the bath is about eleven hours in filling: the heat at the spring head is 116 degrees by Fahrenheit's thermometer.

The springs were doubtless separated from the common springs by the Romans, and secured with a strong, durable wall. The dimension of the *King's Bath* is 65 feet 10 inches by 40 feet 10 inches, and it contains 364 tons, 2 hogsheads, and 36 gallons of water, when filled to its usual height. Round this bath are recesses and seats for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen who bathe, and on one side a covering supported by a handsome colonnade of the Doric order, that bathers may be shaded from the inclemency of the weather.

Adjoining to this bath are two rooms, one for ladies and the other for gentlemen, in which are pumps for forcibly directing the hot water on any part of the body affected; this method, which is quaintly termed *dry-pumping*, has in many cases, proved more salutary than immersing the whole body in a common bath.

There is also an apartment attached, where the patient may himself use the water as an injection. This plan was suggested by, and executed under the direction of the late Morgan Nichols, esq., who was an eminent surgeon, and a Member of the Body Corporate; and has been found of infinite service in removing obstructions, and giving ease to violent complaints in the intestines, which might otherwise have produced mortification and all its fatal consequences. It is called "*The Steaming-Room.*" Under the same skilful Practitioner an apparatus was erected for the cure of inerustations of the head, by applying the steam powerfully to the part affected.

In the Bath there is a statue of King *Bladud* erected in 1696; under which is the following inscription, agreeably to the idea that then prevailed respecting the first miraculous Patron of these springs:

“BLADUD,
Son of IUD HUDIBRAS,
Eighth King of the Britons from BRUTE,
A great Philosopher and Mathematician,
Bred at Athens,

And recorded to be the first Discoverer and Founder of these Baths,
Eight Hundred and Sixty-three Years before CHRIST;

That is,
Two Thousand Five Hundred and Sixty-two Years to the present Year,
One Thousand Six Hundred and Ninety-nine.”

The *Queen's Bath* is a less exposed department of the *King's Bath*, and supplied from it; being at a greater distance from the springs, the heat is less intense.

The cylinder which was erected over the springs, or at least that part of it which was above the level of the pavement, was removed in the year 1832, when a new pavement was laid down, and fresh regulations issued for the cleansing of this and of the *Queen's Bath*, every day, after the hour of public bathing was passed.

2. The *Private Baths*, in Stall-street, adjoining the *King's Bath*, were erected in 1688, from designs by Mr. Baldwin, the City Architect; these have rooms for *dry-pumping*, sudatories and every convenience that can be conducive to the retaining or the restoration of health, or for luxury. A bath of any heat can be prepared at a very short notice.

One of the new improvements connected with the *King's Bath*, planned in 1829 and finished in 1833, was the formation of a large reservoir for cooling the Bath Water, in the space adjoining. This is effected by means of a small steam engine, of a 3-horse power, which pumps up the water from the *King's Bath* spring, and throws it out through a small fountain in the centre of the reservoir and through pierced copper pipes around the sides. This process cools it rapidly. The length of this reservoir is 45 feet, the width 25 ft., and the depth 4ft. 8in. Its contents are equal to 32,000 gallons, or to forty one private baths. It is filled every day in a few hours by this engine,

which is also capable of being applied to the filling more expeditiously the private Baths belonging to this range.

In July, 1829, some magnificent improvements were made in the other public and private Baths, which, in the opinion of many of the best informed travellers and foreigners of distinction from every part of the world, leave the Baths of this city without any competition, either in taste, elegance, convenience, or useful adaptation to every case for which bathing is recommended. One of these improvements was the construction of the

TEPID SWIMMING BATH.

Which is situated contiguous to the Hot Baths, and is a most elegant and classical structure, after a design by the celebrated Mr. Decimus Burton, of London. The entrance door is from the Piazza in Bath-street, and the form of this noble bathing place is an oval of 60 feet by 21, containing 35,976 gallons or 666 hogsheads of water, partly supplied from the *spring* of the King's Bath, and partly from the reservoir in which the water from the same spring has been raised by a steam engine for the purpose of being brought to a tepid temperature. Adjoining this Bath are eight neat and convenient dressing-rooms, from which the bather descends by a flight of steps into the Bath. This noble building is lighted, in addition to the side windows, by three tasteful lantern domes.

The next improvement to be noticed is in the reconstruction of the

PRIVATE HOT BATHS IN HOT BATH-STREET.

These Baths are unrivalled in taste and convenience. They are seven in number, with dressing rooms attached, which are furnished elegantly and supplied with every convenience that the invalid could desire—fire, sofas, chairs, dressing tables,

abundance of drying linen, and toilet conveniences. The Baths are lined entirely with white Dutch tile, contain each about 14 hogsheads, and can be filled in 5 minutes. One of the great conveniences belonging to them is that the bather or patient, while in the Bath, has the power of bringing the water to whatever temperature he pleases, from the highest known to the Bath waters to the most tepid, by merely turning the handle of a cock to the right and left, one of which supplies a full stream of cold, and the other of hot water. One of these rooms possesses the convenience of a crane and pulley, to which a chair is attached, by means of which the paralytic, the helpless, or the cripple, may be let down into the bath. Belonging to the same range is an apartment equally convenient with the rest for *douching* or dry pumping, *i.e.* pumping on any particular part of the body; another with a LAVEMENT, or injecting machine, and a third with a SHOWER BATH, which supplies hot, cold, or tepid water, to the quantity of 14 gallons, according to the wish of the bather. To this suite of apartments belongs an elegant Waiting or Committee Room, tastefully furnished, and of commodious dimensions.

To this range of Baths are attached also two large open Baths.

3. The *Cross Bath*, situated about 100 yards southwest of the *King's*, is so called from a cross which was erected in the centre of it, by the Earl of Melfort, (Secretary of State to King James II.) as a memorial of the Queen's bathing in it in the year 1687. This cross is now removed, the water well secured, and the bathing rendered convenient by slips for bathers. What was formerly the Pump-Room, is now converted into three apartments, tastefully and commodiously furnished; containing each a reclining Bath, capable of being adapted to every case requiring this mode of applying the waters.

THE HEAT OF THE SEVERAL BATHS has been taken by Farenheit's Thermometer, and is as follows :—

The water of the *King's Bath*, in its warmest part, rises the mercury to 116 degrees, and sinks in its coolest to 100. The thermometer stands in the *Hot Bath* at 116 down to 101. The degrees in the *Cross Bath* are 96 and 94.

The water which is pumped up from the *cisterns* of the several baths for *drinking*, and which is conveyed through pipes immediately from its source, was found of various degrees of heat at different times of trial :—thus the water which flows from the pump of the *Cross Bath* has descended from 110 degrees through the intermediate ones to 105. That of the *Hot Bath* from 116 to 112 ; and the *King's Bath* pump from 116 to 114.

To the above account of the Public Baths, must be added the very well-constructed and convenient Baths, called the DUKE OF KINGSTON'S, or the ABBEY BATHS, now the property of Earl Manvers. They are supposed to be supplied from the same source as the King's Bath's and Great Pump-Room, to which they are contiguous.

OF BATHING.

Before the patient goes into either of the baths, a due preparation is necessary ; the blood vessels should not be too full, and the *primæ viæ* should be cleansed ; without which cautions, bathers are liable to headache, fever, &c. ; and not only lose the benefit they come for, but return to their home much worse than they came.

The time for bathing is in the morning fasting at all times of the year ; because, being refreshed by sleep, we are the better able to bear bathing ; and digestion being completed, we are not subject to disorders which arise from crudities, such as obstructions, head-aches, &c. ; and fasting too, because the natural

heat being sent out towards the circumference, by bathing, digestion would be disturbed were we to go in with a full stomach. You may drink a glass or two of the water while in the bath, it being very refreshing, and not only quenches thirst, but also promotes perspiration after. The time of staying in the bath must be regulated by the physician or apothecary, according to the patient's strength or disorder.

BATH WATERS :

The probable Cause of the Heat of the Waters ; and their Virtues in many Disorders, taken inwardly, or used externally, by bathing or pumping : carefully extracted from the elaborate Publications of several learned and experienced Writers.

The cause of the extraordinary HEAT OF THE BATH WATERS is merely conjectural ; it has never been satisfactorily accounted for. Some writers presume that they derive it from passing through mineral beds, or being impregnated with the vapours of pyrites ; or perhaps they derive their heat from an intrinsic cause, or subterraneous fire in the bowels of the earth. Very probable arguments have been urged, and there are great authorities for each opinion. It is sufficient for our purpose that the fact is certain ; and we have indubitable proofs that our hot waters have retained their warmth and their virtues through a long course of ages ; and that, whatever the cause may be, there are no just grounds to apprehend that their heat or salubrious qualities will ever fail.

Dr. CHARLTON, in his pamphlet entitled "*A Chymical Analysis of the Bath Waters,*" ascribes that great degree of heat which is found in the waters to elementary fire as its most probable cause ; this, if it exist in any bodies at all, does so most eminently in iron and brimstone. It seems, therefore, that these waters, by washing off, separating, and taking up, in their passage through the earth, the particles of these minerals, set at liberty this imprisoned *element*, which

thereupon communicates its warmth and activity to the fluid.

Those who have carefully analysed the Bath Waters, by no means agree in their reports of their admirable composition. The wonderful chymistry of Nature, by means unknown to us, produces that hot, milky, soft liquid, called Bath Water; far beyond any hot mineral water for its delicacy, and superior to any other hot water for its comfortable warmth, as it possesses that detergeney and middling heat so friendly to weakened constitutions, and which all other hot waters want in the due degree, either being too hot or too cold to do any great good in cases where they are prescribed.

In the autumn of 1833, numerous experiments connected with the properties of the hot springs were made by CHARLES DAUBENEY, M.D. F.R.S. and Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford,—the object of which, he stated, was to ascertain as nearly as possible the average amount of the gas which issued from the waters in a given time, and its exact chemical constitution. This would first assist at the present time to explain the origin of the spring; and secondly, enable men in future ages to determine whether the quantity and quality remain stationery or undergo any sensible variations. The mean of his observations indicated that not less than 222 cubic feet of gas were emitted in 24 hours. The gas contained a variable quantity of carbonic acid, viz., from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. of the whole, and the rest consisted of 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. of nitrogen, and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. of oxygen. The learned professor also drew the inference that this very city may, perhaps, be indebted for the hot springs to the action of a volcano underneath it.

These waters are beneficial in almost all chronical distempers, and can hurt in none, except in *hamorrhage*, *inflammation*, or *bad lungs*, unless they be over-dosed in quantity, or too hot or too high a regimen be joined with them; for they are very grateful to

the stomach, have a fine sulphureous, steely taste, like that of the German Spa, or Pyrmont; and procure a good appetite, and excellent spirits, if cautiously managed; but if high meats and strong liquors be indulged in, they create inflammatory disorders. They are of a strengthening, cleansing, attenuating, and opening nature. They comfort the nerves, warm the body, and are good in most constitutions.

IN GOUT.

The Bath Waters strengthen the habit; and when there is a tardiness of the coming on of the fit, they rouse the constitution, and force the disease to the extremities. The waters taken internally fix unsettled gout, and remove it from the stomach and other more vital parts, to the hands or feet, where it may go through its stages more inoffensively to the life of the patient. Externally applied, the pump and bath remove stiffnesses and weaknesses, the remains of gout, and give a healthy pliability to the limbs and joints.

Their effects on some gouty constitutions are almost miraculous. Numerous are the cases of patients arriving in this city, and carried up to their chambers by their servants, having literally the use of neither hand nor foot, and with all the marks of decayed old age about them:—in a few days a visible appearance of amending health takes place; two or three weeks' bathing, pumping, and drinking the waters, restore the tortured limbs, renovate the shrunk frame, and give a youthful, healthy glow to the countenance. For many years the same good effect has been experienced by the same patient, and his life made pleasurable, and probably prolonged.

IN RHEUMATISMS

Of long standing, and in which the acute symptoms have disappeared, these waters afford most effectual relief, in both removing the inaction of parts, the consequence of the disease, and in giving new power to those parts of the system in which the disease resides.

They remove the unhealthy habit induced by this disease, and resolve those indolent tumours about the joints, so frequently the painful attendants on this disorder.

IN INDIGESTION

The Bath Waters have a singularly efficacious property, particularly in that which arises from the too free indulgence in the use of fermented liquors ; for they take off that desire for liquor which commonly is the consequence of such a habit. They powerfully alleviate the distressing symptoms of a disordered stomach, and by their tonic powers restore it to a healthy state. They cause an appetite for food, and enable the stomach to complete its wonderful process. When the power of digestion is weakened, the Bath Waters afford a mild and efficacious stimulus ; and they further the healthy action throughout the whole alimentary canal. They act on the kidneys, and promote the due discharge of all the natural excretions. They are also particularly serviceable in all cold and debilitated constitutions ; and they give a stability and firmness to the action of the glands. But in as far as they are thus serviceable in weak habits, they are hurtful in those where there is a tendency to heat and inflammation.—They powerfully excite a feverish heat in those of a plethoric habit. Where head-ache, thirst, dryness of the skin, and general feverish heat, are excited by their use, they are evidently hurtful ; but if they sit lightly on the stomach, give spirits, and increase the appetite for food ; if they pass off readily by urine, and do not produce costiveness or fever, they may be expected to produce permanent beneficial effects.—Some constitutions are peculiarly susceptible of the stimulus of these waters, and therefore it is prudent to prepare for their use ; and this is usually done by two or three doses of some cooling purgative ; and, as even their external application will often excite an increased action in the blood and vessels, it is usually

recommended to keep the body in a cool state, both before and during the course of bathing.

IN PALSY,

Where the acute symptoms have ceased, and where there remains no danger of exciting fulness of blood in the head, the Bath Waters, externally applied, tend to give new life and power of motion to the palsied limbs. They are not proper to be taken internally, when there exists any heat or fulness of blood, as they might in such cases propel it to the brain, and renew the original symptoms of the disease.

FEMALES.

In the obstructions and irregularities of the female habit, the internal use of these waters is particularly recommended, for they give a force of circulation to the blood, whereby a healthy action is brought on in the most remote parts of the system. They supply that chalybeate principle in a very divided state, which has always been found so highly beneficial in these disorders. The warm bath, joined with the internal use, is found to increase every happy effect to be expected from the latter; and seldom fails of removing that pallid and sickly appearance which the existence of these disorders so uniformly occasions.

IN BILIARY OBSTRUCTIONS

These waters have a decided deobstruent effect. They quicken the circulation through the liver, and, by their warmth, as well as by their more medicinal powers, they rouse the secretion of the bile. Therefore, in jaundice, and those diseases of the liver where there does not exist inflammation, they have been known to produce the most effectual and permanent relief.

IN CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS,

And in LEPROUS DEFÆDATIONS OF THE SKIN, the warm bath possesses a cleansing power; and where the general habit admits their use without exciting inflammation, the waters, internally taken, give a

strength to the extreme vessels, and thereby restore the skin to its natural character.

It is the general opinion, if any of the preceding disorders fail of relief by the Bath Water, it is because the patients will not allow time enough for their cure; or, unwilling to act with necessary caution, they cannot keep to such regular diet as is absolutely necessary in stubborn cases.

It would be too tedious at present to enumerate all the diseases curable by Bath Water, internally taken, or used externally. As this water is so very proper a medicine in the principal disorders mentioned, where nature is much oppressed, how rational is it to conceive, in cases in which she is less grieved, that the water must succeed still better! Many people have come to Bath, tired with taking medicines (at home) to no manner of purpose; they have drunk the Bath Water with abundance of delight and pleasure; and by the help of a little physie, have recovered to admiration.

WHERE THE WATERS ARE LIKELY TO BE BENEFICIAL OR INJURIOUS.

Dr. FALCONER* says that the *Signs of the Bath Waters likely to be successful*, are when they impart a pleasing sensation, resembling a glowing warmth, to the stomach, immediately on their being swallowed; their causing some degree of appetite, especially for breakfast; their raising the spirits; and above all, their quick excitement of the urinary secretion. If the mouth feel moist, pleasant, and cool, for some time after taking the waters, and the tongue remain of a good colour during their use, we may reasonably presume that they agree with the constitution, and are likely to benefit the health.

* See that learned and experienced Physician's *Practical Dissertation on the Medicinal effects of the Bath Waters*; his *Treatise on Rheumatic Cases and the Hospital Cases in Palsy, &c.*; also Sir G. Gibbes's popular and scientific *Treatise on the Bath Waters*; and Mr. Mansford's *Invalid's Companion to Bath*.

On the contrary, when the waters internally taken produce head-ache, thirst, and dryness of the tongue ; when they feel heavy and burthensome upon the stomach, pall the appetite, cause sickness, and do not increase the urinary discharge, we may be assured that no good effects are to be expected from their use, unless those symptoms can be removed. In such cases, the experienced Physician should be resorted to : he will advise either the diminution of the quantity ; the change of the pump where the patient drank the water to another ; or by some artificial means, abate the unfavourable symptoms, and render the water agreeable to the stomach. The water of the Cross Bath being several degrees cooler in its temperature than either the King's, or the Hot Bath, it has been generally advised to be drunk at the beginning of a course of the waters, ; and the same reason prevails for using this spring only, in delicate habits.

The moderate temperature of the Cross-Bath renders it also more proper to be first used externally, as well as drank. But this caution is now the less necessary since the private baths have been constructed, as the water can be reduced to any degree of temperature that the Physician thinks his patient's case may require.

The water should always be drank hot from the pump, or else at the patient's lodging as warm as it can possibly be procured. It is taken hot for the sake of the volatile spirit that circulates in it. The water is generally drank in the morning, fasting, that it may have time to pass out of the stomach, though some drink a glass about noon. The quantity generally taken in a day is from one to two pints, few constitutions requiring more. But we repeat, that patients will generally do well to consult some practitioner previous to making use of the waters.

THEATRE.

The first regularly-built Bath Theatre was erected in the year 1730, on the ground where the General Hospital now stands; it was the property of the Widow Poor, and under the management of Hornby, a comedian. But as gaming was the prevailing rage of the time, the play-house met with very indifferent encouragement for a succession of seasons, and the performers were hardly able to support themselves. Lady Hawley afterwards became purchaser of the property, which did not mend the condition of the actors. Lady Hawley's Theatre was under her ball-room; the seats were placed one above another till they reached within four feet of the ceiling; there was only one box, which held four persons, over the door; and the price was half-a-crown to every part of the house. Thirty pounds was the receipt of the fullest house; to a clear third share of the money, Lady H. was entitled; and one fourth of the net profits for the use of scenes and clothes. Supposing £30 to have been received, her Ladyship's share was £14. The standing expense was 50s. music, attendants, bills and candles; the remainder was divided among the performers, who were then twelve in number.

When the resort of company became more and more considerable, a set of gentlemen entered into a subscription to erect a Theatre in Orchard-street; and then Mr. Simpson built another under the great ball-room. For some time the rival Theatres were kept open; but the audiences being too scanty to fill two Theatres, the proprietors of that in Orchard-street agreed to allow Mr. Simpson £200 a year to shut up his. About this time, Mr. John Palmer, having purchased the several shares in Orchard-street House, procured a patent in 1767, for his son, the late John Palmer, Esq. M.P. when it became a THEATRE-ROYAL.

Under the judicious management of Mr. Arthur, then of Mr. Lec, and afterwards of Mr. Keasberry

and Mr. Dimond, the theatrical performances were so well conducted, as to prove one of the first amusements of the City. The Bath Stage has long been held as the first nursery for the Metropolitan Theatres. Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Abingdon, Miss Brunton, Miss Wallis, Miss Smith, Mrs. Edwin, and Mrs. Siddons, were transplanted from this spot; as were those admirable performers, King, Henderson, Edwin, Murray, Incedon, Lovegrove, C. Taylor, and Elliston.

When the term of the first patent expired, another was granted to John Palmer and W. W. Dimond, Esqrs. The latter had been long in the management, and was an actor possessed of uncommon excellence, both in elegant Comedy, and in the superior walks of Tragedy. He was succeeded in a share of the property and management, by his son, William Dimond, Esq., the author of several popular pieces.

Finding, from the great increase of fashionable company which annually resort to this gay city, the Orchard-street House too small for the accommodation of its numerous visitors, another superb building was erected; the NEW THEATRE-ROYAL in Beaufort-sq.; and the Sawclose, (a most central situation) including every thing which labour, talent, expense, activity, and perseverance could combine for safe approach and amusement; it was built chiefly under the direction of that ingenious architect Mr. Palmer, from a design by the late eminent G. Dance, esq. R.A., on an improved plan, in which elegance and convenience are happily united; the superstructure is extremely handsome, and the interior finished in the highest taste from the models of the first Theatres in Europe. There are three entrances in as many different directions, and the grand front is in Beaufort-square: the length is about 125 feet, 60 wide, and 70 high; the exterior buildings containing dressing-rooms, scene-rooms, wardrobes, &c. the anti-rooms and saloons to the boxes, rooms of accommodation to the private boxes

(which are 26 in number, inclosed with gilt lattices) taverns, &c. are very extensive ; the pillars of east iron are placed at a distance of two feet from the front, by which the first row of each circle appears as a balcony independent of the main structure, and an inconceivable lightness is thus communicated to the *tout ensemble*. The entrance to the private boxes is by a private house, part of the property connected with the Theatre, and there is a suite of retiring rooms appropriated to them. The decorations are very splendid. The ceiling is richly ornamented with some exquisite paintings by Cassali, which were purchased at the celebrated sale at Fonthill. The scenery and machinery of every description, vie in execution with those of the London Theatres ; in fact, plays are performed in this Theatre so uniformly correct, and its dimensions not being so enormous as to render the eye and ear at the most remote seat, incapable of commanding the business of the stage, it may be justly said that greater satisfaction is derived from these performances than can possibly be afforded from the enormous expanse of those of Covent-Garden or Drury-Lane. This Theatre was first opened October 12, 1805.

FREEMASONS' HALL.

After the restoration of peace, the spirit of Freemasonry greatly revived throughout the kingdom ; and in no place did it assume a more decisive character, or was it more ardently supported, than in the city of Bath. In the spring of 1817, a grand meeting took place, at which nearly 500 Brethren from the different lodges throughout the country attended—a Lodge was laid out in magnificent style at the Guildhall ; a splendid procession was formed to the Abbey Church ; and the mystic ceremonies of the day were conducted in such a manner as to reflect

the highest honour on those Brethren of the craft under whose management the business was arranged.

Soon after this assemblage, the foundation-stone of a NEW MASONIC HALL was laid in York-street, and a structure was completed, which not only proved every way commodious for the several Lodges in its internal arrangements, but the architectural beauty of its elevation, forms no inconsiderable addition to those specimens of elegance for which the buildings of this city are so celebrated. WM. WILKINS, Esq., of London, was the architect; and Mr. WALTER HARRIS, of Bath, operative mason.

On the 23d of September, 1818, this classic pile was dedicated with ceremonials of an unusually splendid description; when His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX, Grand Master of the Fraternity, came to Bath for the express purpose of presiding on the occasion. Upwards of 700 Masons, comprising Members of all the principal Lodges within a circuit of 50 miles, and several of the officers of the Grand Lodge of England attended, and with their splendid banners, magnificent regalia, and several bands of music, formed a procession, grand and interesting in the extreme to the vast multitudes who had assembled from all the neighbouring country, comprising a concourse altogether unprecedented for numbers and respectability. The Royal Duke presided at a superb Masonic dinner at the late Kingston-Rooms, and the whole business of the day and pleasures of the evening passed off with the utmost *ecldt.*

On Friday morning the Duke of Sussex went to the Guildhall, where the Mayor and Corporation, in their civic robes, presented his Royal Highness with the freedom of the city in an elegant gold box. In the evening his Royal Highness attended a grand Masonic Concert and Ball, which attracted a very numerous and elegant company; and on Saturday the Body Corporate were honoured with the presence of the

Royal Visitor at a magnificent banquet given in honour of his arrival, at the Guildhall. His Royal Highness repeatedly expressed himself highly gratified with the loyal and respectful attention shewn him by all classes during his short visit. Early on the following morning the Royal Duke left Bath for London.

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS.

Notwithstanding Concerts were formerly performed in the public Rooms of Bath, and though the celebrated LINLEY conducted them, and his musically inspired family, T. Linley, jun., Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Tickell, and Miss M. Linley, assisted him, yet they arrived at no regularity or perfection, until Rauzzini, attended by the famous violin player, La Motte, came to the city, and by their abilities and great attention rendered these amusements popular. Rauzzini made Bath the place of his constant residence, and the establishment of its Concerts the business of his future life. Under his direction, they continued to flourish for many years ; and there was no performer of celebrity, vocal or instrumental, but, through the friendship entertained for Rauzzini, and the great respect due to his professional merits, was induced to enrich these Concerts by the exertion of his abilities ; and few ever left the city, however great their skill, but acquired some improvement from the instructions given by the Bath Conductor ; whose liberality was equal to his excellence as an actor, composer, and instructor.

These Concerts were afterwards under the direction of Mr. ASHE, who, after conducting them for twelve years, relinquished the management in 1821.

In the following year they were revived in a very spirited manner by Sir G. SMART and Mr. LODER, who erected an elegant orchestra, and placed a splendid and fine-toned organ, built by *Flight & Robson*, in the

Concert-Room. Under their able and liberal management, the Concerts arrived at unprecedented celebrity. There is scarcely a name of eminence either vocal or instrumental that was not included in the list of performers.

A subsequent arrangement was entered into by a body of noblemen and gentlemen, who being desirous of making this delightful and refined amusement *permanent*, laid down books for subscriptions, in order to raise a sum that should secure a certain number of Concerts, under the direction of a Committee chosen from among their own body. This plan for a time succeeded so as to satisfy the most sanguine expectations of the admirers of the science, and by adopting as their leading principle—that of making good music *cheap*, they rendered it accessible to every respectable class.

For several years, however, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining a regular succession of eminent performers, the Subscription Concerts have been relinquished ; still during the season, numerous Morning and Evening Concerts are given, when an opportunity occurs of engaging superior talent, or for the benefit of several of the resident professors.

SUBSCRIPTION HOUSE, YORK BUILDINGS.

This large and very elegant House has been established ever since the year 1790, upon the plan of the superior Subscription Houses in London. It contains several spacious and splendid rooms, superbly furnished : the Members are the principal noblemen and gentlemen who reside in, or occasionally frequent, this city. They are selected by ballot ; which is a most strict and scrutinizing test of the gentlemanly conduct and character of the candidates. The Members of White's, Brookes's, Boodle's, and Carr's Subscription Houses in the Metropolis, are, however, admitted without a ballot. The annual subscription is six

guineas and a half. The Rooms are daily supplied with the London Morning and Evening Newspapers ; the Dublin and Bath Papers ; and many periodical Publications ; with Maps, Books of Reference, &c.—The company being select, is confined to the first class of polite society, and the play consists chiefly of cards,* wherein the rules and regulations established in the most polite circle of Europe, are strictly observed.

There are also Subscription Rooms for Billiards, at No. 17, Milsom-street, where none but those gentlemen who are eligible to be admitted to the Assembly Rooms, are allowed to enter their names.

There is also a Subscription Room in York-street, for the Members of the Kingston Club.

SYDNEY GARDEN.

Is situated at the termination of Great Pulteney-street. It was opened for public entertainment in 1795. This pleasure garden was designed by Mr. Harcourt, architect, in which he has displayed much taste and judgment ; the style is quite new, and exhibits the most pleasing variety. The Kennet and Avon Canal runs through the garden, with two elegant cast iron bridges thrown over it, after the manner of the Chinese. There are swings, bowling-greens, and Merlin's swing in the labyrinth ; a plan of which is sold at the bar. During the summer are public nights, with music, fire-works, and superb illuminations. Surrounding the garden was formerly a ride for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen on horseback, which had the advantage of being free from dust in summer, and dirt in the winter. This part has lately been divided into several allotments for the erection of elegant villas.

* In this and the other public Card Rooms, may be seen a small publication, which has gone through several editions, entitled "*Advice to the Young Whist Player,*" written by Capt. Mathews, a gentleman who was for many years referred to, in the first circles in Bath, on disputed points in the game.





Royal Victoria Park Gate, Form House, Bolton

ROYAL VICTORIA PARK.

Among all the projects which have been devised to embellish Bath, and to extend its attraction to every season of the year, none is entitled to higher notice, or to more just and unqualified praise, than the formation of this picturesque and truly splendid domain. From the earliest period of its fame in the annals of Fashion, Bath has had to combat with one serious objection, viz. a want of shady promenades for the resident inhabitants, and for the numerous and distinguished visitors who flock to it in the spring, a season of the year peculiarly recommended for the use of the waters, and which, in this climate, is frequently as fine and as warm as any period of the summer. Sydney-Gardens, indeed, supplied this desideratum in a most attractive form; but these being situated at the eastern extremity of the city, were of comparatively little use to those residents at the western end, which boasts of some of the finest buildings, and some of the most fashionable and opulent occupiers. A project had been for some time in agitation to supply this most important deficiency, by the formation of extensive walks and shrubberies in the Common Fields, or Freemen's Estate, (being the property of the Freemen of the City.) But for a considerable time, these proposals, though strongly recommended through the medium of the press, failed in their object, from some doubts being entertained by the Body Corporate (the Trustees) whether they had the power to let a portion of those lands for such a purpose. At length, in the year 1829, during the mayoralty of Mr. Alderman Tudor, a few public spirited gentlemen and respectable tradesmen, addressed a respectful memorial to the Mayor and Corporation, praying that they would lend their sanction and influence to the measure, and pointing out in emphatic terms the beneficial effects it would have upon the general interests of the city.

The Mayor and several other Members of the Corporation listened to the suggestion with laudable alacrity, and promised it their individual support ; but the Mayor was of opinion, that to give it a legal sanction, it would be requisite to obtain the consent of the large majority of the Freemen, under their own hand-writing. This was accordingly effected, and a sanction, in that form, unanimously, or very nearly so, was given to the undertaking. Plans were immediately called for, and at length one was selected, furnished by Mr. EDWARD DAVIS, architect, of this city. But as a portion of the grounds belonging to Lady RIVERS, and adjoining the gravel walk, would be required in order to make the commencement of the promenades from the centre of the city, application was made to R. SAVAGE, Esq., her ladyship's agent, to request her ladyship's consent to the letting of a sufficient tract of that land for the formation of the roads and plantations. Lady RIVERS having been made acquainted with the plan, and having expressed her high approbation of the measure, it was deemed expedient to call a general meeting of the inhabitants, which was accordingly summoned at the Assembly-Rooms, on Friday, the first of January, 1830, when JOSEPH HUME SPRY, Esq., the Mayor, was called to the Chair, and various resolutions for carrying the project into immediate effect, and for raising a subscription for that purpose, were moved and seconded by the Lord JAMES O'BRYEN, Sir T. STRANGE, Bart., Sir H. BAYNTUN, K.C.B., Dr. PARRY, Alderman TUDOR, and other gentlemen of the first distinction and influence in the city. The Corporation behaved with the most praiseworthy liberality on this occasion, heading the subscription with the munificent donation of £100, and £100 *annual* subscription, and this gave so admirable a stimulus to the public, that in a very few months the amount subscribed was little short of £4000. The work was immediately com-

menced in the lower Common Fields, and an immense plantation formed, which belted the whole meadow, commencing from the lower end of Marlbro'-bdgs., and including a superb sweep of gravel walk, and a noble carriage drive. A beautiful fishpond was also formed, about the centre of the field, likewise encircled with a handsome gravelled walk. This part of the domain was perfected so rapidly, that the promenades were open to public use in the middle of the Summer of the same year, and by the autumn two very beautiful architectural screens or gate entrances, after the Italian style, were erected, one at the city entrance from Queen-square, and the other at the Marlborough entrance. The visit of H. R. Highness the DUCHESS of KENT, accompanied by her daughter the PRINCESS VICTORIA, to this Park, gave the name to the domain, H. R. Highness having expressed herself highly delighted with the spot, after a complete view of it, on Saturday, the 23d of October, in the same year, on which occasion the Royal Duchess was accompanied by many thousands of the inhabitants. And to evince her sense of the attentions paid to herself and her Royal Daughter, H. R. H. was pleased to contribute, among other donations to public establishments, the sum of £25 to the Bath Park, accompanied by an express wish that in future it might be called the ROYAL VICTORIA PARK.

Among the ornamental donations to these beautiful promenades, we must not omit to notice a noble pair of Bronzed Lions, from Code's celebrated manufactory, presented by Mr. GEARY, of Grosvenor Buildings, and placed over the Queen Gate entrance, near Queen's Parade. A pair of Sphinxes, placed on the Pediments at River's Gate entrance, are the joint present of ISAAC WILLIAMS, Esq., of Cottage Creseent, and of Mr. REEVES, the Statuary. The elegant Urn was also presented to the Committee of Management, by Mr. HANCOCK, Spirit Merchant, of Westgate Street.

RIDING SCHOOLS.

At a little distance from the Assembly Rooms in Montpelier-row, is a large commodious RIDING SCHOOL, where ladies and gentlemen amuse themselves every morning, and are instructed in the art of horsemanship.

There is also another extensive and commodious RIDING HOUSE in Monmouth-street, near the Elephant and Castle, where ladies and gentlemen take equestrian exercise when the weather will not permit them to go on the roads, or mount the downs.

At both these establishments horses are broke and trained for every purpose required, and also taken at livery.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Of Bath afford one of its best and most rational amusements; they are conducted upon a plan of such general convenience and utility to the visitor and inhabitants, as no other place can equal. To extensive collections of valuable books in almost every branch of literature, which the subscriber is accommodated with at his own house or lodgings, he is also gratified with the perusal at the library or reading-room of a great variety of London and Provincial Papers, also with the Reviews, Magazines, &c.; and to invalids who cannot with convenience attend the libraries, the farther indulgence of reading the Papers at their respective homes, is often allowed. The Terms of Subscription vary agreeably to the accommodations and other advantages that are found at the respective libraries. The Terms of the principal ones are as follow :

£1 10 0 the Year	£0 10 6 Two Months
1 0 0 Six Months	0 7 0 One Month
0 15 0 the Quarter	0 2 6 the Week.

So conscious are most liberal-minded literary men of these terms being truly reasonable, that many

make it a point of subscribing to several of these Libraries. Indeed the sum that it would require to subscribe to the whole, is hardly more than what the purchase of two or three sets of books amount to, at the advanced price of modern Publications.

From a perusal of the foregoing account of the numerous and varied scenes of amusement and recreation, it will be readily conceived that, in a full season, no place in England affords a more brilliant circle of polite company than Bath. Ceremony beyond the essential rules of politeness is totally exploded ; every one mixes in the Rooms upon an equality ; and the entertainments are so wisely regulated, that although there is never a cessation of them, neither is there a lassitude from bad hours, or from an excess of dissipation. The constant rambling about of the younger part of the company, is ever enlivened and cheerful. The general place of rendezvous is the Pump-Room ; then part of the day is devoted to walking in the Crescent, Parades, the Royal Victoria Park, or Sydney Garden ; visiting the shops, exhibitions, and public libraries ; then to the Pump-Room again, and, after a fresh stroll, to dinner ; and from dinner to the Theatre or Rooms, where dancing or the card table concludes the evening ; but the lamentable rage for health-destroying private routs, causes some deviation from the routine of public amusements.

PROGRESSIVE STATE OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN THE CITY OF BATH.

Whilst the social good humour, genius, and popularity of Nash served to render Bath a scene of pleasure and attraction, fortunately for its permanent benefit, there sprang up two men who had the ability

and zeal to further his endeavours in their respective capacities. To the taste and spirit of JOHN WOOD, Esq., the celebrated Architect, must be attributed the origin of our splendid buildings; and to the liberal mind and munificent fortune of the benevolent RALPH ALLEN, Esq. who opened extensive quarries of free-stone on his Estates contiguous, we owe the facility with which the plans of the former were carried into execution. QUEEN'S-SQUARE was the first great labour of Mr. Wood; the north side of which displays the excellence of his professional taste, and still claims the admiration of every scientific eye. In the centre of this Square is an Obelisk, of great height. When first erected, its base was surrounded by a piece of water; but the water being rather stagnant, and made the receptacle of filth, the pond was very properly filled up, and the ground being raised, the pyramid thereby lost its base, and it now appears like a huge needle stuck in the ground. It bears the following Inscription:—

In Memory of Honours conferred,
And in Gratitude for Benefits bestowed on this City,
By His Royal Highness
FREDERICK PRINCE OF WALES,
In the Year MDCCXXXVII.
This Obelisk is erected
By RICHARD NASH, Esquire.

The NORTH and SOUTH-PARADES, with the two intersecting avenues of Duke-street and Pierrepont-street, were Mr. Wood's next objects. They are raised on arches 18 feet above the level of the old Roman ground—and were for many years the daily promenade of the citizen and visitor; the North Parade was the summer resort of the gay and fashionable; whilst the sunny warmth of the South attracted them during the colder months. From each Parade the prospect was luxuriant; the extensive view from the North is now shut out in front by the immense and spreading streets on the Pulteney estates; yet there is still a charming scene open to





Royal Crescent, Bristol

the Sham Castle, and a peep at the picturesque top of the distant hills; whilst from the South-Parade, Prior-Park, and the hanging woods of Beechen-cliff, planted with a pleasing serpentine wave at the foot, and the rich coppices under Claverton Down, display their varied beauties.

The ORANGE GROVE (the former seat of all the amusements of Bath) is planted with rows of trees, in the centre of which stands a small Obelisk, erected by Mr. Nash, in honour of the Prince of Orange, with the following inscription:—

In memoriam
Sanitatis
PRINCIPI AURIACO
Aquarum Thermalium potu,
Favente DEO,
Ovante Britannia,
Feliciter Restitutæ
MDCCLXXXIV.

“In Memory of the happy Restoration of the Health of the PRINCE of ORANGE by the drinking of the Bath Waters, through the favour of God, and to the joy of Britain, 1734.”

The CIRCUS was also built after the plan of the elder Mr. Wood; and (as its name implies) is a noble circular building, adorned with pillars of the three orders of architecture, and decorated with an immense number of small sculptured medallions. In the middle is a shrubbery, and a gravel walk surrounding a reservoir, from which the houses are amply supplied with water. The streets leading to the Circus were likewise designed by the same eminent architect.

To his son, who possessed the same name, and inherited the genius of the father, the majestic CRESCENT owes its design and execution, as well as the Assembly-Rooms, and a variety of structures in other parts of the city. The pleasing impression which the Crescent never fails to make on the stranger by the sudden grandeur of its appearance, is even surpassed when he turns his eye to the enchanting prospect which it commands.

The spirit of building that had been infused by these two eminent men among several ingenious and enterprising masons and carpenters who resorted to Bath, and the success that attended various speculations, occasioned the city to increase with a rapidity that creates at once our astonishment and pleasure. To trace the regular and progressive state of the buildings in Bath would be a pleasing retrospect; but perhaps be deemed too minute for so summary a publication as this, which aims at little more than being "a Stranger's Guide through the City." But when we reflect that in the course of many a reader's remembrance, within a few (comparatively speaking) years, on the green fields in which he has joined his companions in juvenile sports, and on the hills he has clambered for *country* air and exercise—he now beholds stately and well-inhabited edifices; and several places then deemed the suburbs, now appear the very heart of the city—we are lost in admiring the spirit of the builders, and contemplating the immense wealth employed in accomplishing such magnificent works. We here allude to Milson-street, York and Paragon-buildings, Oxford and Belmont-rows, Lansdown-crescent, Saint James's-square, Marlborough-buildings, Camden-place, Walcot, and its numerous Parades, Terraces, and Places—Green-park-place, Norfolk-crescent, and other spacious and elegant piles, almost without end.

THE NEW TOWN.

Whilst Bath was increasing with so much speed and success towards its northerly direction, the penetrating mind of Sir William Pulteney did not suffer the valuable tracts of land which he possessed in right of his wife and daughter, on the other side of the Avon, to lie idle. He commenced by erecting a spacious bridge of communication; and by the encouragement he afforded to builders, and the

advantage of having rough stone dug from his own neighbouring hills, and being in the immediate vicinity of rich quarries of freestone, he lived to see Laura-place, Great Pulteney-street, part of Sydney-place, and many excellent streets adjoining them, not only completed, but superbly furnished, and inhabited by families of opulence and distinction. His daughter, the late Countess of Bath, continued the same encouragement towards completing the designs of her wise and speculating parent; and the estate, on the death of her ladyship, having become the property of the Earl of Darlington, (now Marquis of Cleveland,) he holds out the like advantages towards the erection of the intended superb squares and magnificent streets, with an increase of spirit and liberality to the speculators.

The Bridge which had been for very many years in contemplation at the bottom of Bathwick-street, in order to form an immediate communication with the London road and the parish of Walcot, was at length began by subscription shares in 1826, and opened with a grand procession and ceremony on the 28th September, 1827; Adm. Robinson, at the head of the committee, having the honour of christening the same as

BATHWICK NEW BRIDGE,

by breaking a bottle of wine against the iron balustrade in the centre. On this occasion the Oxford mail and an immense retinue of carriages passed over it, amidst the shouts of the assembled multitude. The bridge is of cast iron, of very elegant design, and cast by Mr. Hazlewood, the contractor; Mr. H. E. Goodridge was the architect, and Mr. John Vaughan the mason (both of Bath) in this undertaking, which, with the elegant toll-houses and the new row of handsome buildings on the Walcot side, forms not only a vast improvement, but a remarkable epoch in

the annals of the city, as forming an immediate communication between two most important parishes, heretofore only accessible by a circuitous route or a troublesome ferry passage. The immense mound of stone raised to bring the Bathwick side to a level with that of Walcot was completed at the sole expense of the Marquis of Cleveland, who has extensive property in that parish. We must not omit to notice that in digging the foundations of this bridge, a very large collection of Roman coins, chiefly copper and of the age of Constantine, were found near the north-east buttresses on the Walcot side of the bridge.

The south wing of Sydney-place is a specimen of the architectural perfection that may be formed of the Bath stone. It was all brought from one quarry, and the houses raised gradually together, tier after tier, thereby forming one compact building, in which not the least flaw or settlement, or different shades of colour can be seen. This, with Sion-place, and Cavendish-place, is among the finest specimens of architecture, both for beauty of elevation and convenience of erection. Mr. Pinch was the architect.

Our late Gracious Queen Charlotte, in the year 1817, made the upper mansion in New Sydney-place, the residence of herself, the Princess Elizabeth, and the Royal suite; whilst the lower house was occupied by the Duke of Clarence and his retinue. The august party arrived in Bath on the evening of Nov. 3, amid the joyful acclamations of the inhabitants; and a splendid and general illumination succeeded. On Wednesday the 5th, the Queen visited the Great Pump-Room, and on the following day, the ever memorable 6th of November, the Mayor and Corporation, accompanied by Marquis Camden, the two City Representatives, and the Rector of Bath, proceeded to the Royal residence, when the Noble Recorder delivered an appropriate address of congratulation on the Queen's arrival in this city; to

which her Majesty made a very suitable and condescending reply.

After the civic party had left the royal presence, Col. Disbrowe communicated to them the intelligence of the Princess Charlotte having been delivered of a still-born child. In the evening a banquet of the most sumptuous order was given at the Guildhall, which was honoured by the attendance of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, the principal officers of the royal household, and numerous other distinguished characters. The dinner was scarcely concluded when the Duke of Clarence received a letter, on reading which, he handed it, under great emotion, to the Marquis Camden, and hurried out of the room; and in the next minute the noble Recorder, in a most feeling manner, communicated to the company the DEATH OF THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE! Such was the effect of this intelligence that in less than five minutes the room was cleared—each individual broke from the festive board with spontaneous celerity, and hastened without passing a word to his neighbour to ponder on the awful tidings at his respective home.

In consequence of this melancholy event, the Queen left Bath for Windsor on the following morning. Thus, whilst in common with the whole nation, the loss of the fair and amiable Princess was bewailed as a public calamity, the inhabitants of Bath felt the event also as a sudden blight to their flattering hopes of a crowded and splendid season. Her Majesty returned on the 24th of November, and the Sun of Royalty tended in some measure to dissipate the gloom that pervaded the horizon of fashion. During the ensuing month the royal visitors repaired to the Pump-room almost daily, and the *Pump-Room Levee*, as it was called, became a scene of much interest—her Majesty most condescendingly allowing the Nobility and Gentry who frequented the Room, to be there introduced to her.

The royal party went one day to Bristol and Clifton; and another to Sir Bethel Codrington's, at Doddington. Bailbrook House Establishment* was also honoured by a visit from its royal patroness.—The Duke of Clarence was presented with the freedom of the city, in due form; and on the 22d, the royal party quitted Bath; after a gracious communication of her Majesty's high satisfaction with the attention and decorum of all classes; whilst the inhabitants at large gratefully acknowledged the liberality, kindness, and condescending benignity of their illustrious visitors.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS IN BATHWICK.

With a commendable rivalry, the public authorities and the agents of the Duke of Cleveland, the proprietor of the chief part of the Parish of Bathwick, have exhibited extraordinary spirit and good taste in increasing the attraction of this elegant and aristocratical portion of the city, containing some of its most superb, roomy, and commodious residences. Accordingly, lawns, shrubberies, and promenades have been laid down and formed in every direction. The first step towards public accommodation and embellishment, was the formation of a noble promenade, on each side of the entire length of Pulteney Road, bordered with rows of trees, which are now so grown as to afford the most agreeable shelter in the summer season. By an act of extraordinary liberality, the Duke of Cleveland, at the sacrifice of £600 *per* annum rental, directed, in the year 1832, the whole of the cottages, vegetable gardens, and other unsightly objects to be removed, on each side of Pulteney-street, and the grounds to be laid out in open lawn, shrubbery, and plantations; thus conferring upon the inhabitants of this quarter, all the advantages of

* Since removed to Clifton.

"another Park." A noble terrace walk, planted with trees affording a light shade, has been formed just above Dunsford-place, on Bathwick-hill, thus uniting the two carriage roads, leading to Claverton Down. This walk is provided with seats at different distances, and commands a proximate view of the whole city and its suburbs, from the Weston Road to the village of Bathford. The entire space in front of Raby-place, has also been inclosed with a handsome low wall, surmounted with iron railing, and laid down in smooth lawn, with here and there, elegant shrubs, and a small piece of water to relieve the scene; the whole being belted with a flower border and handsome gravelled walk.

It has been an outcry almost ever since we can remember, that Bath was over-built—that the builders ultimately must be ruined, and that inhabitants could not be found for the numerous plans that had from time to time been projected. But on the contrary, it has ever turned out, that buildings, in any thing like eligible situations, were no sooner erected, than they were immediately purchased or well tenanted. A late, celebrated genius, and as worthy a character as ever adorned society, having about the year 1790, displayed his taste in the formation of an elegant garden in the suburbs, was mortified to be suddenly deprived of this object of his pride and amusement, by receiving notice to quit it, the ground being let on a building lease—His feelings of momentary chagrin gave rise to the following Epigram :

"Ye men of Bath who stately mansions rear,
 "To wait for tenants from the Devil knows where:
 "Would you pursue a plan that cannot fail,
 "Erect a *mad-house*, and enlarge your *gaol*."

The answer that follows, though not equal in point, was justified by truth and subsequent experience :

"Whilst crowds arrive, fast as our streets increase,
 "And our *gaol* only proves an empty space;
 "Whilst health and ease here court the grave and gay—
 "*Madmen* and *fools* alone will keep away."

It is a literal fact, that at the time, the doors of our city prison were thrown open by order of the then Sheriff, (Charles Phillott, Esq.) he not having a single prisoner in charge.

But it is not only by building in new situations and increasing the extent of the city, that its improvement and splendour have been manifested; but by widening and rendering convenient and commodious many parts of the old city. In 1789 an Act of Parliament was passed to enable Commissioners therein named, to secure the Bath Waters from injury, and to erect new streets. The widening of Cheap-street and Westgate-street; the opening of Bath-street, Union-street, and New Bond-street, are among the most prominent effects of that Act; and the throwing open those entrances into this city, Southgate-street on one side, and Walcot-street and Northgate-street on the other, evinced the earnest desire of the Corporation to render it as comfortable as money could command, or labour and attention bestow.

One of the most noble improvements which has taken place in the vicinity of the Abbey, is the removal of that mass of unsightly buildings which all joined that noble pile, and which not only concealed the beauty of the building, but, from the construction of chimnies in the very buttresses, actually endangered its safety. These hideous deformities began to be partially removed about the year 1825, and were completely swept away in the autumn of the year 1833, the Corporation having ceased to renew the lives on some, and having purchased out the vested interests in the others, at a very considerable expense; no individual who had any claim, having been compelled to remove without a fair compensation. The whole proportions of this noble and venerable edifice are now fully developed.

Among the modern improvements are the demolition of the two ruinous and unsightly houses that s

long disgraced the front of the Guildhall: these are replaced by an elegant building, from a novel and pleasing design, which forms a frontispiece to THE CORRIDOR, consisting of a double line of twenty shops on the plan of an arcade, running parallel with Northumberland-place, and having an entrance to Union-passage and Union-street. The several ancient houses which adjoined the Brewery on the north side of Westgate-street, have been entirely swept away, and new and handsome houses erected upon their site. Quiet street,* from being a narrow, inconvenient, and dangerous communication between the centre of the city, and the *west end*, has been considerably widened, and greatly enriched by the erection of several elegant houses on the south side; the approach to Queen-square is also rendered safe and convenient. The low building which formed a break in the elevation of the south side of New Bond-street, is replaced by a new house in unison with the style of the other houses. One of the old houses on the west side of Southgate-street has given place to a new structure; and the entire of the old buildings between the Spread Eagle and the new street, are taken down. This great improvement removes that wretched pile called Attwood's-passage, and gives an entirely new side to the street fronting the south side of St. James's Church. To crown the whole, the row of dilapidated houses on the Widcombe side of the Old Bridge, has been entirely cleared away.

* An instance of the superior qualifications of the Bath free-stone for works of art, has been given by the erection of two most beautiful figures of *Commerce* and *Genius*, in the niches in front of the BAZAAR, in this street, from the chisel of Mr. L. Gahagan. The freedom, grace, and ease of the figures, the beauty of the countenances, and the tasteful elegance of the drapery, are highly creditable to the talents of the artist; and the diminution of expense in working the stone, in comparison with that of working marble, granite, &c. must render it a desideratum both to the sculptor and to the public.

CHURCHES, CHAPELS, &c.

For Names of Officiating Ministers and other Officers, see Appendix.

THE SEVERAL PARISHES IN BATH were consolidated by Queen Elizabeth into one Rectory, which is in the gift of the Corporation, and has the Vicarage of Lyncombe and Widcombe annexed to it.

The *Cathedral Church of St. Peter and Paul*, commonly called the *Abbey*, (supposed to be built on the spot where stood the Roman Temple of Minerva, who was the tutelar deity of the hot springs) is a noble edifice, built in the shape of a cross, and founded in the year 676, by King Osric, together with the Abbey House for nuns; but in the year 775, King Offa placed therein secular canons, who being expelled by King Edgar, he instituted Benedictine Monks in their stead.

This church was first made a Bishopric by a charter of William Rufus, dated in 1090, which granted it to John de Villala, Bishop of Wells, for the purpose of augmenting the See, and who removed the episcopal seat to Bath, and took upon himself the title of Bishop of Bath. This, however, caused great discontent amongst the Monks of Wells, and which was only allayed by including that city in the title, and making it alternately with Bath the residence of the Bishop.

The ancient fabric, frequently repaired and augmented, having fallen into a state of great decay, the present edifice was begun in the year 1495 by OLIVER KING, bishop of the diocese. A vision or dream of the good Prelate's, as related by Sir John Harington, was the occasion of his commencing the pious work. Sir John says, "*that as the Bishop one night lay meditating in bed he saw the Holy Trinity, with angels ascending and descending by a ladder, near to which was a fair Olive tree, supporting a Crown.*" The impression

was so strong, that the Bishop thought he heard a voice which said, "*Let an OLIVE establish the Crown, and let a KING restore the CHURCH.*" This had such an effect on the good man, that he instantly formed a design to rebuild the Church of St. Peter and Paul ; accordingly he began the work ; and, as Sir John concludes, caused this vision to be represented on the west front, under the title of *De sursum est*—"It is from on high." The pious Bishop was prevented from completing the edifice by death ; and upon the dissolution of the religious houses, this church coming into the King's hands, and the townsmen refusing to purchase it of the King's Commissioners for 500 marks, it was entirely stripped of the lead, glass, iron, timber, and other materials ; in which condition, with only the bare walls standing, it remained upwards of 100 years, till 1606, when it was restored by the pious bounty of Dr. James Montague, then Bishop of this diocese, and other generous benefactors, whose aid was marked by their respective arms being placed in stained glass in the windows, or other parts of the building which each undertook to repair. It was then first made a parochial church.

The west front of this elegant structure is enriched with several statues, besides a representation of the vision of Oliver King, as above related.

The Rev. Mr. Warner, in his accurate and classical description of this ancient edifice, says, that, "The eye on entering the church is immediately directed to the roof, singular in its design and beautiful in its execution. This consists of two parts, the nave and the choir. Of these, the former is evidently of later construction than the latter. It is separated from the side aisles by twelve clustered pillars supporting elliptic arches ; is of great opening and very flat, the span being 30 feet 3 inches, and the elevation only 3 feet. The singularity of the roof, consists in this circumstance—that the *ribs* which

compose the tracery of the ceiling, are the only solid work; the intermediate spaces having been originally cut through and left open, and filled up slightly in after times with common lath and plaster. The roof of the Choir rises higher than that of the nave, although the groins of the former are lower. Of course it makes a much sharper arch, and exhibits in its spreading ribs a pattern of the most beautiful ramification. The Choir, which is fitted up like a common parish church, is separated from the nave by an elegant Screen, supported by pillars, and surmounted by an Organ* of most exquisite tone. Near the altar piece is an admirable specimen of architecture in the little monumental chapel of Prior Birde, who died in 1525. This Oratory consists of two arched divisions, impost, entablature, and octangular buttresses, all elaborately ornamented with fanciful traceries, and other decorations. At the left or south west angle of the Chapel, are two ranges of beautiful niches, springing from the impost and terminating with pen-nailes and spires, evidently intended for figures; at present, however, they have no tenants."

The handsome altar-piece, representing the Wise Men's Offering, was given in the year 1725, by Gen. Wade, one of the Representatives of this city.

Very considerable sums of money have from time to time been expended by the Parish on the interior of the Choir, arranging the pews and galleries in a more uniform manner, to receive a much larger congregation. And in 1814, the decayed western roof of this noble edifice, underwent complete reparation, and the whole pile was very considerably improved and ornamented. In the year 1825, a very considerable alteration was made by the removal of the organ farther back, and the erection of an entirely new

* It appears that the Organ was erected chiefly at the expense of the Chamber of the city; and the Organist is appointed, and his salary paid by the Body Corporate.

western gallery, which is capable of accommodating upwards of 300 persons. An extremely beautiful Gothic freestone screen, in strict conformity with the other parts of the edifice, was also erected under the direction of Mr. Manners, the Architect.

In the autumn of 1833, were commenced some improvements and repairs rendered necessary by the removal of the old houses, which gave rise to a long and sharp controversy through the medium of the press. The circumstance which occasioned this dispute, was a determination on the part of the Body Corporate to make the improvements and repairs of the Abbey Church, which is the one more immediately under their care and protection, as perfect and complete as possible, and as the historical records of of the building, as well as in its external appearance, evidently proved that it was never finished, Mr. MANNERS, the city architect, of acknowledged eminence in his profession, was desired to prepare an estimate of costs and designs for finishing the building. These designs were accordingly laid before a Corporation Committee, and they included the completion of flying buttresses entirely around the building, as well as pinnacles, parapets, &c. Some of these pinnacles were instantly erected, and their appearance was pronounced by some to be so incongruous and incompatible with the general character of the building, that it was thought necessary to refer to authorities, historical and professional, before they were proceeded with. Sir John Soane, Bart. and others, the most eminent in the art, were consulted, and they decided in favour of Mr. Manners's opinion. The works were therefore continued, and the flying buttresses, pinnacles, &c., constructed entirely round the church, wherever the rudiments for them were visible in the original design.

At the same time a subscription was set on foot and a sum of nearly £200 raised for restoring Prior

Birde's Oratory, in the Interior. This was undertaken by Mr. Edward Davis, architect, of Bath, who has completed this exquisite remnant of art in the most masterly style, and has also published in parts, a series of Ornamental Gothic Detail, selected from this chapel, which is equally interesting in itself and beautifully executed. The massive doors of the church which are ornamented with the arms of Bishop Montague, nobly carved in oak in the boldest relief, were also completely repaired at the same time, and in some parts the carving entirely renewed, by Mr. Jones, of Bath, one of the most eminent carvers in the kingdom. The iron railing which had heretofore been placed to guard the west front was removed, and the effect is highly improved by the change. It is only to be hoped, that no nuisance or desecration may render the replacing of it necessary. In excavating for some of the repairs at the south-east door in the Orange Grove, were discovered some fragments of columns and basements, which prove that the present building was erected on the foundation of the one which had been destroyed by fire.

This Church was formerly called "The Lantern of England," on account of the number (52) and size of its windows. It affords the curious stranger subjects of as deep interest, and as much speculation, as any parochial Church of the same standing in England. The tower (162 feet high) has an excellent peal of ten bells. The length from east to west is 210 feet, from north to south, 126; and the breadth of the body and side aisles is 72 feet. Divine service is here read every day at 11 in the forenoon; a plan of devotion promoted by some visitors about fifty years ago, and which is still supported by voluntary subscriptions of the company, it being thought necessary that prayers should be performed daily at one of the established places of religious worship in this city. The company are therefore desired to leave their con-

tributions at the Pump-Rooms, where books are opened for that purpose; it being the only emolument that the Curate receives for thus reading prayers every day throughout the year.

MONUMENTS.

Perhaps no Church of equal size can boast of so great a number of Monuments as the Abbey Church; we select a few only that are most remarkable, either for their antiquity, the notoriety of the persons they commemorate, or for the elegance of the sculpture, or singularity of the inscription.

The most conspicuous monument in the Church is that in the nave, to the munificent *Bishop Montague*. It is an altar-tomb, over which lies the prelate clad in his pontificals, and stretched at length upon his back. At the head and feet are Corinthian pillars, supporting an entablature crowned above with shields and armorial bearings. The north and south sides contain Latin inscriptions, bearing testimony to the very eminent piety, virtue, and learning of the good Bishop.*

The oldest monument in the church is a small one of freestone, near the north-east door, to the memory of Alderman Chapman, of this city, with this inscription:

"Neere unto this place lieth the body of RICHARD CHAPMAN, alderman of this city, who deceased the 1st of May, anno do. 1572.—Also here lieth the body of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, sonne of the said Richard Chapman, once mayor of this city; who deceased the 20th of October, anno. do. 1627."

Near it is a small wooden monument:—

"Neare this place lieth the body of PETER CHAPMAN, of the cittie of Bath, gent. who serued King Henry the eighth at Bulloing, six yeares, after him King Edward, and then King Phillippe, and Queen Mary, after them Queen Elizabeth; who, when he was 84 yeares old, was seriant-maior of 800 men, going to Tilbury Campe, who dyed the last yeare of her Majesty's raigne, being 16 yeares old, was buried the 23d of Feb. 1602."

* It is recorded, that when this excellent Prelate was interred, the crowd was so great, that it was deemed necessary to shut the doors; and on the centre door of the western front being closed, with much difficulty, a man was struck on the temple and instantly killed.

A monument of statuary marble, erected to the memory of Miss Frampton.—A large table, with an inscription by Mr. Dryden. Over the table is her bust, with drapery and a shield, with the family arms, executed in a masterly manner.

“ Here lieth the body of MARY, third daughter of Richard Frampton, of Morton in Dorsetshire, Esq., and of Jane his wife, daughter of Sir Francis Collington, of Founthill, in Wilts; who was born January the 1st, 1676-7, and dyed (after 7 weeks' sickness) on the 6th September, 1693. This monument was erected by Catharine Frampton, her second sister and executrix, in testimony of her grief, affection, and gratitude.

EPITAPH.

“ Beneath this marble monument is laid
 All that Heaven wants of this celestial maid :
 Preserve, O sacred tomb ! thy trust consigned ;—
 The mould was made on purpose for the mind ;
 And she would lose,—if, at the latter day,
 One atom could be mix'd of other clay.
 Such were the features of her heavenly face,
 Her limbs were formed with such harmonious grace ;
 So faultless was the frame, as if the whole
 Had been an emanation of the soul,
 Which her own inward symmetry revealed,
 And like a picture shone—in glass annealed :
 Or, like the sun, eclipsed with shaded light,
 Too piercing else to be sustained by sight.
 Each thought was visible that rolled within,
 As through a crystal case the figured hours are seen ;
 And Heaven did this transparent veil provide,
 Because she had no guilty thought to hide.
 All white, a virgin saint, she sought the skies,
 For marriage, though it sullies not—it dies !
 High though her wit, yet humble was her mind,
 As if she could not, or she would not find
 How much her worth transcended all her kind.
 Yet she had learned so much of Heaven below,
 That when arrived, she had scarce more to know ;
 But only to refresh her former hint,
 And read her maker in a fairer print.
 So pious ! as she had no time to spare
 For human thoughts—but seemed confined to prayer ;
 Yet in such charities she passed the day,
 'Twas wond'rous how she found an hour to pray !
 A soul so calm, it knew not ebbs nor flows,
 Which passion could but curl, not discompose !
 A female softness with a manly mind,
 A daughter duteous, and a sister kind ;
 In sickness, patient, and in death—resigned.”

A marble monument perpetuates the memory of JAMES QUIN, Esq. On the pyramid of Sienna marble is a medallion of Namur black marble, with a striking likeness of the deceased, and cypress branches on each side. Underneath is a sarcophagus of statuary marble, on which is a table with the following

epitaph, and under is a mask and dagger, representing Tragedy and Comedy.

OB. M,DCC,LXVI.—ÆTATIS LXXIII.

“That tongue *which set the table on a roar*,
And charmed the public ear, is heard no more;
Closed are those eyes the harbingers of wit,
Which spake before the tongue, what Shakspeare writ;
Cold is that hand, which living was stretched forth,
At friendship's call, to succour modest worth;
Here lies JAMES QUIN—deign, reader, to be taught,
Whate'er thy strength of body, force of thought—
In Nature's happiest mould however cast,
To this complexion thou must come at last.” D. GARRICK.

A plain square marble monument is inscribed with the following high panegyric :

“In memory of REBECCA LEYBORNE,
Interred at the foot of this pillar,
Born June the 4th, 1698,
Deceased February the 18th, 1756.
A wife more than twenty-three years to Robert Leyborne, D.D.
(Rector of the Churches of St. Dunstan, Stepney,
And of St. Ann's, Middlesex, near London,
And Principal of Alban-Hall, in Oxford)
Who never saw her once ruffled with anger,
Or heard her utter even a peevish word:
Whether pained or injured the same good woman,
In whose mouth, as in whose character,
Was no contradiction:
Resigned, gentle, courtous, affable;
Without passion, though not without sense:
She took offence as little as she gave;
She never was, or made an enemy;
To servants mild; to relations kind;
To the poor a friend; to the stranger hospitable;
Always caring how to please her husband,
Yet not less attentive to the one thing needful;
How few will be able to equal
What all should endeavour to imitate.”

A small oval Marble Monument:—

“In this city lived and died SARAH, second daughter of General Henry Fielding; by his first wife, daughter of Judge Gould;
Whose writings will be known,
As incentives to virtue, and an honour to her sex,
When this marble shall be dust.
She was born M,DCC,XIV, and died April, M,DCC,LXVIII.
Her unaffected manners, candid mind,
Her heart benevolent, and soul resigned,
Where more her praise than all she knew or thought,
Though Athens' wisdom to her sex she taught.
“The Rev. Dr. John Hoadley, her friend for the honour of the dead, and emulation of the living, inscribes this deficient memorial of her virtues and accomplishments.”

It was many years before any Monument was placed over the remains of that great promoter of the

interests and amusements of the city, the celebrated NASH; but at last, the ingenious and learned Dr. H. Harington, promoted a subscription, and caused a plain neat Monument to be erected with the following inscription:

Adeste O Cives! adeste lugentes!
 Hic silent leges
 RICARDI NASH, ARMIGERI,
 Nihil amplius imperantis;
 Qui diu et utilissime
 Assumptus Bathoniæ
 Elegantia Arbitr.
 Eheu!
 Morti (ultimo Designatori)
 Haud indecorè succubuit
 Ann. Dom. MDCLXI ætatis suæ LXXXVII.
 Beatus ille qui sibi imperiosus!

If social virtues make remembrance dear,
 Or manners pure on decent rule depend.
 To *his* remains consign one grateful tear,
 Of youth the guardian, and of all the friend.

Now sleep dominion; here no bounty flows;
 Nor more avails the festive scene to grace,
 Beneath that hand which no discernment shews,
 Untaught to honour or distinguish place.

Under is cut in marble the arm of Death striking his dart at a falling crown and sceptre, with the motto—

Æquà pulsat manu.

A freestone monument in the south aisle of the Church, with a large sarcophagus between carved pillars, in which are the bodies of THOMAS LYCHYFIELD, and MARGARET his wife; they were both *embalmed* before they were deposited here. He was Lutenist to Queen Elizabeth.—[N.B. This monument has been opened several times at the desire of some curious antiquarians. All that can be seen are two figures wrapt up in many folds of coarse linen.]

On the north side of the altar is a beautiful monument of statuary marble, to the memory of LADY MILLER, exquisitely finished by *Bacon*, with this memorial on its base, written by *Anna Seward*.

“Near this stone are deposited the remains of LADY MILLER, wife to Sir John Miller, Bart., of Batheaston Villa; she departed this life at the Hotwells of Bristol, the 24th of June, 1781, in the 41st year of her age.

Devoted stone! amidst the wrecks of time
 Uninjured bear thy MILLER's spotless name:
 The virtues of her youth and ripen'd prime,
 The tender thought, th' enduring record claim.

When closed the numerous eyes that round this bier
Have wept the loss of wide extended worth,
O gentle stranger, may one generous tear
Drop as thou bendest o'er this hallowed earth ?

Are truth and genius, love and pity thine,
With liberal charity and faith sincere ?
Then rest thy wandering step beneath this shrine,
And greet a kindred spirit hovering near."

It would extend beyond our limits to give an enlarged account of numerous other monuments within these sacred walls, worthy the stranger's notice ; we must not omit, however, to point out the following :

In the Choir, under the Organ Gallery, is a handsome marble monument to the memory of Col. CHAMPION.

On the pillar near the pulpit is a well-designed monument, with a classical inscription to record the extensive learning, varied talents, and eminent virtues of Dr. HARRINGTON.—This tribute was erected by public subscription.

On the opposite pillar is an appropriate monument and inscription to the memory of BARON THOMPSON.

Dr. SIBTHORP's monument, on the pillar leading to the north transept, is well worthy the attention of the classic scholar.

On a pillar in the South aisle is a neat tablet to to the memory of the celebrated political writer, JOHN BOWLES, esq.

A handsome and appropriate monument has also been erected to the memory of the late venerable Archdeacon THOMAS, as a tribute of respect from several friends who highly valued his professional zeal and private virtues. The design and execution reflects great credit on the Sculptor, Mr. Gahagan. A figure of Truth, holding the shield of Faith in one hand, and in the other a Bible resting on a pillar (emblematic of the Church) and bearing on its shaft a Greek quotation from Timothy, c. iii. v. 15. The entablature bears the following inscription :

JOSIÆ THOMAS, A.M.
 Archidiacono Bathoniensi
 Regiæ . Maiestati . A . Sacris
 Desiderii . ac . Reverentiæ . Cavessa
 Fecere . Complures
 Anno Sacro M,DCCC,XXII.

An elegant monument is erected within the choir to the memory of the late Dr. PARRY, by the gentlemen of the medical profession in this city, as a testimony of their high esteem for the exalted individual whose demise it records. The tablet, with the subjoined elegant inscription, is surmounted by appropriate emblems, and the whole is executed in a manner that reflects the highest credit on the taste and talents of Mr. T. King.

H. S. E.
 CALEB HILLIER PARRY, M.D. R.S.S.
 Vir Probus,
 Cultor Dei Pius,
 Medicus Sagax,
 Artem quâ pollebat,
 In hac Urbe, per Annos fere XL.
 Ingenio, Moribus,
 Multipliciter Literarum Cognitione,
 Exornavit:
 Scientiâ, Naturæ Indagatione Perspicaci,
 Feliciter promovit,
 Ne tanto Nomini
 Ulla Pars Observantiæ
 Desideraretur.
 Amici, eâdem Arte Consociati,
 Hoc Marmor
 P. C.
 Vixit Annos LXVI. obiit XI. die Mens: Mart:
 A. S. 1822.

In the choir is a monument to the memory of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir MANLEY POWER, K.C.B., a native of this city, well-known amongst its leading inhabitants, and universally esteemed as a brave and deserving officer. He served throughout the Peninsular war,—was afterwards Lieut.-Governor of Malta, and died in Switzerland after a very short indisposition. The monument is beautifully ornamented with the arms of the deceased, military trophies, &c., and is from the chisel of Mr. King.

A very handsome monument in the South Aisle perpetuates the memory of Mr. WM. HOARE, R. A., of

whose professional life more than fifty years were passed in this city. He painted numerous portraits of the most distinguished characters of his day, but his principal works are—The Figure of our Saviour at the Altar in St. Michael's Church—"The Pool of Bethesda," in the Octagon Chapel—and the group of "Poor Applicants for medical Relief," in the Committee-room of the General Hospital.—Mr. Hoare was greatly and generally beloved, as an amiable and accomplished man, and universally esteemed for the peculiar urbanity of his manners, and for his unwearying activity in promoting every useful and benevolent work. The monument was erected by his son, Prince Hoare, esq. a gentleman well known and highly valued as the heir of his father's good taste and benevolence. The Sculpture of the monument is by Chantry, and represents the Recording Angel placing a Medallion of the deceased on the tomb beneath; and the inscription is from the classic pen of the Rev. H. J. Rose, Author of *Inscriptiones Græcæ*:—

M.S.
 GULIELMI HOARE,
 Reg. Art. Acad. Socii.
 Pictoris egregii; viri siquis alius integri.
 Cum nobili suæ arti a pueritiâ usque deditus esset,
 Primus ferè Britannorum Italian eo consilio petivit,
 Ut idem egregiis operibus conspiciendis, ingenium aleret,
 Idem imitandis exerceret.
 Redux quanto fuerit literarum amore quantâ artis peritiâ,
 Quam purè, quam piè, quam placidè, vitam degerit,
 Quis hujus urbis civis nescit?
 His etenim in locis sibi semper charissimis quinquaginta egit annos.
 Notos virtutibus et morum suavitate, ignotos operum pulchritudine,
 sibi devinciens,
 Hisque tandem in locis inter suorum lacrymas compositus est.
 Liberis quibus in erudiendis ad omnes bonas artes rein familiarem
 insumserat,
 Optimam tradidit hæreditatem, paternæ scilicet virtutis atque
 amoris memoriam.
 Natus est A.S. MDCCVII. stirpe in agro Suffolcienci;
 Obiit IV. Id Decem., MDCCXCII.
 Filius natu minor et solus eheu superstes,
 Grati ergo animi
 H.M.P.C.

Very elegant Monuments are also to be seen, erected to the memory of the following, viz :

JOSEPH SILL, Esq., and Lieut.-Col. NOOTEN, on the right and left of the great entrance.

LADY COCKBURN, in the North Aisle, and opposite to the same, on one of the pillars, is that to the memory of the late JOHN PARISH, Esq. At the bottom of the same aisle, are beautiful tablets to the memory of Mrs. BENNETT, of Ballymore, Co. Cork; and of WM. MURRAY, Esq., of Glencairne.

Near the tomb of Bishop Montague, is a handsome Monument to the memory of the late FLETCHER PARTIS, Esq., through whose munificent bequest was erected Partis College, in the Upper Bristol-Road.

Adjoining the Vestry-Room is a tasteful tablet to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. TRAIL, D.D.

In the enclosed body of the Church are handsome memorials of Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. P. ACLAND, of Mrs. Capt. COTGRAVE, the Lord Chief Baron THOMPSON, and Sir NIGEL GRESLEY. The tablet to the memory of the late Capt. GIDEON FISHER, H.E.I.C.S., near the Font, is also in excellent taste.

The *Parish Church of St. James* was rebuilt (partly by voluntary subscription, but chiefly by money advanced on the security of the church-rates and rents, to be liquidated in the form of annuities) in the years 1768 and 1769, under the direction and agreeably to the plan of Mr. Palmer, of this city, architect; and is a very elegant freestone building in the modern Gothic style. The ground plan is a parallelogram of 61 feet long by 58 feet wide within the walls; the roof is supported by four Ionic columns; the ceiling is divided into three parts; the middle is finished with an entablature and coving, and two sides with an architrave only of the Ionic order. The altar forms a

niche set round with columns and pilasters, with a Doric entablature. The tower is older than the body of the Church, having been erected in the year 1726, and contains a peal of eight musical bells. In 1782, a new and excellent Organ was erected in this Church. Service on Sunday morning commences at the usual hour of 11 o'clock, and six in the evening; prayers likewise on Wednesday and Friday mornings, and on Saints' days.

The *Church dedicated to St. Michael* was begun to be rebuilt about the year 1734, and finished in 1742, at the expense of the inhabitants, by a voluntary subscription in some, and by a rate upon the whole, except a handsome subscription by the late General Wade, and a few other private benefactions. It is finished in the Doric order, with a fine dome, and is a very neat church. It has a painting of our Saviour, and another of Moses, over the altar; the former by Mr. Hoare, late of this city, and the latter by Mr. Robinson, of London; and possesses a charming peal of eight musical bells, and an organ. Divine Service at the same times as at St. James's.

The *Parish Church of Walcot* stands within the liberties of this city; it was rebuilt in the year 1780, and has been since very much enlarged on account of the great increase in the number of inhabitants: it is a very neat Church, and has a good organ. The income of this rectory is at least equal to that of the consolidated churches in Bath. In Walcot Church are a few neat modern Monuments; we shall notice however only two:—One to the memory of one of the best men that ever adorned the character of a parish priest; and the other because it was erected to a man who was the friend and companion of all the great statesmen and wits of the age in which he lived, and whose epitaph is the production of *Georgiana*, the late Duchess of Devonshire.

" Sacred to the memory of the Rev. JAMES SPARROW, M. A. upwards of 40 years rector of this parish, who exchanged this mortal life for a glorious immortality, March 18th, 1774, in the 71st year of his age. He was a faithful and most assiduous labourer in the gospel vineyard, always going about doing good, after the example of his divine Master, and constantly practising those excellent and sublime virtues which purify and perfect the Christian character, and add the brightest lustre to the sacred functions. 'When the eye saw him, it blessed him.' His amiable and exemplary manners gained him the love and veneration of his flock; and the consciousness of having performed his duty to God and man with sincerity, enabled him to exclaim—'O Death! Where is thy sting? O Grave! where is thy victory?' He rests from his benevolent labours, and his works follow him to those mansions of glory where they who turn many to righteousness, shall shine as the stars for ever and ever.

" This stone is also consecrated to the memory of FRANCES SPARROW, his wife, whose domestic and truly Christian virtues endeared her to all who knew her—more particularly those with whom she was connected by the strongest ties of duty and affection."

"HARK! 'twas the knell of death! what spirit fled,
And burst the shackles man is doomed to bear?
Can it be true? and 'midst the senseless dead,
Must sorrowing thousands count the loss of HARE?"

Shall not his genius life's short date prolong?
(Pure as the ether of its kindred sky!)
Shall wit enchant no longer from his tongue,
Nor beam in vivid flashes from his eye?

Oh no! that mind, for every virtue fit,
Has met, alas! the universal doom;
Unrivalled fancy, judgment, sense, and wit
Were his, and only left him at the tomb.

Rest, spirit, rest! for gentle was thy course;
Thy rays, like beams divine, no venom knew;
For still benevolence allayed the force
Of the keen darts thy matchless satire threw.

Yet not alone thy genius we deplore,
Nor o'er thy talents drop the tear;
But weep to think we shall behold no more
A lost companion, and a friend sincere!"

Christ Church, erected for the accommodation of the poor, stands in Montpelier-row, and was built by voluntary subscription; the whole aisle ground floor of which is appropriated for the free reception of the poor of Bath, and all such persons as are really unable to pay for seats in other places of divine worship; and the galleries are let at prices sufficient to defray the annual out-goings. The building is vested

in the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and other trustees, who subscribed £50 and upwards. It is a spacious, uniform, and elegant Gothic edifice, with a fine altarpiece, and organ in the same style of architecture. The reversion of the ground on which it stands was given in the most liberal manner to the trustees by the Right Hon. Lord Rivers. The Rev. Charles Daubeny, Archdeacon of Sarum, was the original and chief promoter of this truly Christian institution.

New Free Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. This edifice, which is in the florid Gothic style, is situate in James' street, the vicinity of which is the resort and habitation of the indigent poor; the situation is, therefore, peculiarly eligible for such an establishment. The exterior presents an enriched specimen of modern Gothic; and the interior combines every essential of neatness and convenience; the whole area, comprising an extent of 98 feet by 57 feet, is devoted exclusively to the accommodation of the poor. The plan and execution reflect credit of the highest degree on the architectural science of Mr. Lowder; and when we state that he neither received fee nor reward for the intense labour he devoted to the sacred building, too much praise cannot be awarded to his zeal and liberality. The church was erected by public subscription. A complete service of Sacramental Plate, for the use of the New Church, was received by the Committee, being the contribution of an *unknown Benefactor*.

St. Saviour's Church, Worcester Square, Walcot.—This edifice, the foundation-stone of which was laid on the 2d of April, 1829, is erected in the eastern extremity of the parish of Walcot, on land which, was the unsolicited gift of Miss TANNER, of this city. In point of architectural beauty, both externally and internally, this church is generally considered to be un-

rivalled by any ecclesiastical structure of modern date in this part of the country. Mr. PINCH was the Architect.

The Tower forms a very beautiful object to the surrounding neighbourhood. It is elegantly proportioned: and consists of three stories; the angles being ornamented with graduated octangular buttresses, surmounted with pinnacles decorated with sunk pannels, crockets, and finials: the whole rising to the height of 120 feet. The interstices of the windows are ornamented with perforated quatrefoils. The upper part of the tower terminates with great richness and delicacy. It contains a peal of eight musical bells, the liberal present of WM. HOOPER, Esq. of this city. The exterior of the side walls of the Church are flanked by bold buttresses finished with crocketed pinnacles, between which are five windows filled with elegant tracery. The former and the walls of the choir are surmounted with perforated parapets. The interior of the Church consists of three divisions, a choir, and two side aisles, the latter of which are provided with galleries. The choir is separated from the side aisles by five lofty pointed arches on each side, springing from clustered pillars; the ceiling of which is elevated above the former, and groined; the ribs and bosses producing an elegant effect. In the design of the east window, together with the pulpit, reading-desk, and altar-piece, the Architect has been very successful, and the whole forms a termination, the *tout ensemble* of which presents a striking effect from the western entrance. Beneath the floor of the church is a spacious dry and well-aired crypt for interment.

The "free" seats occupy a large portion of the very centre of the church; while the pews are placed at either side of them. This arrangement is highly creditable. Their are 700 free sittings and 400 rented seats.

At the east end of the fabric is a lofty and elegant stained glass window; bearing the devices of the Royal Arms, the Arms of the Bishop of the See, the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle, &c.

This Church was consecrated for public worship on Saturday, April 28, 1832.

The *Parish Church of Lyncombe and Widcombe* is attached to the rectory of Bath, and is situated in the village of Widcombe; service is performed there every Sunday morning or afternoon alternately.

Widcombe New Church.—From the vast increase in the population of Lyncombe and Widcombe, of late years, the old parish church was found much too small and inconvenient for the accommodation of the inhabitants, and a subscription was therefore set on foot by some of the leading persons of the parish, for the erection of a new one. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese gave 50*l.*, and in consequence of a representation to the Commissioners for the Building of New Churches, of the *immediate* want of such a structure, they agreed to advance 300*l.* over and above the usual grant of two-thirds of the costs of building. The site chosen for the new edifice was the Old Orchard, under Beechen Cliff, and the first stone was laid by the Right Rev. GEO. HENRY LAW, D.D., Lord Bishop of the Diocese, on the 16th of April, 1830, in the presence of Dr. MANT, Bishop of Down and Connor; the Rev. CHAS. CROOK, Vicar; Messrs. MANNERS and CHAPPELL, the Architect and Builder; and Messrs. J. WRIGHT and ROWLAND MAINWARING, the Churchwardens, together with a numerous concourse of spectators. The style of this beautiful building, is Saxon Gothic. The interior of the structure presents on every side, and in every department, the appearance of lightness, convenience, and comfort. The body of the Church is divided into ten arched compartments, supported by tasteful Gothic pillars.

A handsome gallery encircles three sides of the building and at the western end is the choir or organ loft. On the pannels in front of this choir appears the following inscription, with the Royal Arms emblazoned in the centre :—

“ This Church which is capable of accommodating 1200 persons was built in the year 1831, by Subscriptions, aided by a Grant from his Majesty’s Commissioners for Building Churches and Chapels.”

“ In consequence of such grant, 630 sittings are hereby declared to be free and unappropriated for ever.”

C. CROOK, *Vicar.*

JOSEPH LARGE,
ROBERT ASHMAN, } *Churchwardens.*”

The furniture of the Chancel is in excellent taste, as are also the fittings, &c., of the Roving Room. In the former are two very tasteful and superb Altar Chairs, the gift of Mr. MANNERS, the able and scientific architect of the building. The Communion Plate, which is massive and highly tasteful, (supplied by Mr. WRIGHT, of the Abbey Churchyard) was a present from Mr. ASHMAN, one of the Churchwardens. The Altar Books were the donation of Mrs. T. P. CLARKE,; the Prayer Books for the Clergyman and the Clerk were presented by T. P. CLARKE, esq., and the Bible by the Rev. J. S. SAWBRIDGE; all of which are rich and appropriately gilt and bound. The superb crimson velvet covering of the Communion Table was the gift of F. HEDGER, esq., and the Linen for the same, which is fine Damask, was presented by Mr. G. SHAW. We should here mention that the black hangings, used in Lent, were presented by T. P. CLARKE, esq. whose liberality in another way we have noticed just above.

It is requisite to state that not one shilling was taken from the parish rates of any kind for these purposes. The pulpit and reading desk are of a neat design and construction, being supported by massive pillars harmonising with the rest of the structure, and ap-



proached by winding flights of steps. The Church is dedicated to St. Mark, and was consecrated on Friday, April 27, 1832.

St. Mary's Church, Bathwick.—The Old Church of Bathwick being in a most dilapidated state, and found much too small for the vast and increasing population of this extensive parish, the foundation of a new edifice was laid, with due ceremony, in a most eligible spot, the south side of Sydney-place, on Thursday, Sept. 1, 1814; the stone bearing the following inscription :—

Glory to God in the highest—on earth Peace.

The most sanguinary conflict ever recorded in the annals of history had ceased, and the downfall of Napoleon, the Despot of France, had taken place, when the Nations of Europe became united in the bond of Peace. At such a joyful period, and on the 1st of September, in the year of our Lord, 1814, the Foundation-stone of Bathwick New Church, dedicated to St. Mary, was laid.

The Right Hon. Harry Earl of Darlington, *Lord of the Manor.*

The Right Rev. Richard, *Lord Bishop of the Diocese.*

The Rev. Peter Gunning, *Rector.*

Mr. Jeremy Willsher, and Mr. Edmund Tucker, *Churchwardens.*

[The names of the Committee, &c.]

This Church was opened for Divine Worship on Friday, the 4th of February, 1820, when it was consecrated, with due solemnities, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, the then Bishop of Bath and Wells being prevented attending through indisposition. The interior presents a most elegant appearance, enriched by a beautiful Altar-piece from the eminent pencil of Mr. Benjamin Barker, who made a present to the parish of this valuable addition to the ornamental appendages of the Church. There is a very handsome and fine toned Organ, built by *Messrs. Gray & Son, London.*

Mr. Pineh was the Architect of this elegant structure. It is formed to unite the great desiderata of elegance and convenience, and may be considered

as every way worthy of the opulent and daily improving neighbourhood in which it is situated. The extent of the building is 126 feet by 60 ; and it consists of a lofty nave with the two side aisles ; the entire length within the walls, is eighty feet, breadth 55 feet ; and it is calculated to contain 850 persons in pews, besides 450 free sittings, making a total of 1300. The tower is 115 feet in height. Mr. Walter Harris was the operative mason, and executed the work in a most scientific manner.

Chapel, near the Cross Bath—This small Chapel, though annexed to St. John's Hospital, and generally called after the name of the Baptist, is dedicated to *St. Michael* : it was erected about the year 1723, in the place of an old one, which was much dilapidated. It is annexed to a Hospital dedicated to *St. John the Baptist*, founded in the reign of Henry II. by Reginald Fitz Jocelain, Bishop of this See, who endowed it with an estate called St. John's Farm,* contiguous to the city, for the maintenance and support of six aged poor men, and as many aged poor women of Bath, who have each an apartment, coals, and 4*s.* 8*d.* per week ; and a master, who must be a clergyman of the Established Church. The apartments of the old people were rebuilt in the year 1728, by the then Duke of Chandos, in consideration of some advantages he received in erecting Chandos-Court. The Hospital Estate has been greatly improved by being let out on building leases, the fines paid for renewals, which are divided between the master and the co-brethren and sisters, render the situation of the latter very comfortable, and make the Mastership of the Hospital, which is in the gift of the Corporation,

* The revenue then was not more than £22 per annum, according to Bishop Godwin's Lives of the Bishops—A very curious black letter-book, and which history was continued by Sir John Harington, of Kelston, to the year, 1812.

no inconsiderable benefice. Divine Service is performed twice every day in this Chapel, (at the hours 11 and 3,) which is very decently furnished with commodious pews, opened to Christian worshippers of all ranks.

Queen-Square Chapel.—The Chapel near the south-west corner of Queen-Square, dedicated to the *Blessed Virgin Mary*, was built by the elder Mr. Wood, by a subscription of several gentlemen, whose representatives, or assignees are now proprietors of it. The inside is of the Ionic order, and is 57 feet long, 48 broad, and 39 high; the outside is of the Doric order. It was opened December 25th, 1735, for Divine Service; which is performed here twice every Sunday, at a quarter after Eleven in the Morning, and at 6 o'clock in the Evening; Friday Evenings at 7 o'clock; and Wednesday and Friday Mornings at Eleven.

The *Octagon Chapel*, in Milsom-street, which was opened for Divine Service the 4th of Oct. 1767, was built agreeably to the plan of Mr. Lightholder, Architect, and is greatly admired for its neatness and elegance. It has a fine Altar-piece representing the Pool of Bethesda, (painted by Mr. Hoare,) and an excellent Organ. Divine Service is performed here every Sunday at Eleven and Threc, and Prayers every Wednesday and Friday at Eleven.

Margaret's Chapel,* situated in Margaret's-Buildings, Brock-street, is built in the Gothic order, with galleries; is 73 feet long, 60 wide, and 37 high, besides a large recess for the Altar, over which is placed a capital picture of the Wise Men's Offering, painted

* This Chapel was called Margaret's Chapel, in compliment to Mrs. Margaret Gerrard, the Lady of the Manor, and Patroness of the living of Walcot, as a grateful testimony of respect from the architect, Mr. Wood, for the valuable building leases she had granted him. The eloquent, though unfortunate, Dr. Wm. Dodd, opened this chapel about the year 1770.

by Mr. Williams, late of this City. The roof having no supporters, renders the Chapel light, spacious and elegant ; it has an exceedingly fine-toned Organ, and two of Buzaglo's stoves. Divine Service as at the Octagon.

All Saints' Chapel, Lansdowne Grove, opened for Divine Service on Sunday the 26th of October, 1794, was built by a subscription of several gentlemen, who are now the proprietors. It is in the Gothic style, and is 64 feet long by 46 feet wide within the walls, exclusive of four recesses, with a fire-place in each. The gallery continues all round the Chapel, which forms an oval, and is supported by eight light Gothic pillars, which support also the roof. The middle part of the ceiling is likewise an oval, and rises six feet higher than the ceiling over the gallery—is enriched with stucco ornaments and cove ribs springing fan shape from each column. The building was executed after a design, and under the direction of Mr. Palmer, of this city, who had the satisfaction of building more places of Divine Worship than perhaps ever fell under the direction of any one architect.

Kensington Chapel, adjoining the London road, in the parish of Waleot, was opened for Divine Service in Jan. 1795. It was built by subscription, and is a neat building in the modern style, 62 feet long, and 42 feet 6 inches wide within the walls, exclusive of a recess of 21 feet by 12 feet 6 inches ; has three fire-places, to render it comfortable to invalids. It was also built under the direction of Mr. Palmer.

Laura Chapel, in Henrietta-street, Laura-place, was opened for divine service in 1796. It was built (under the direction of Mr. Baldwin) on a tontine subscription scheme, by the Rev. Dr. Randolph, of whom it was purchased, at a very considerable sum, by the Rev. Mr. Grinfield, and subsequently disposed of to the Rev. Mr. Holt, A.M., the present

proprietor. It is a very elegant and commodious building, and is rendered warm and comfortable in the winter season by fires in its recesses, &c. Divine Service begins at a quarter past Eleven on Sunday Mornings.*

The Chapel dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalen*, situated under Becchen Cliff, is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. Owing to its dilapidated state, Divine Service was not performed here for a long interval ; but by the liberality of the Rector and some of the principal inhabitants of the Parish, it has been much enlarged, and made capable of accommodating two or three hundred persons : a small Organ has also been placed within it. Adjoining is a Hospital belonging to the Chapel for the reception of two idiots.

CHAPELS

NOT CONNECTED WITH THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

As persons of every religious persuasion and denomination make Bath a place of residence or resort, so there may be found in it places of worship for almost every sect : many of them have very large congregations, and all are respectably attended.

The *Catholic Chapel*, Orchard-street. The Catholics assembled many years in a large old house in Belltree-lane, where there was a room appropriated to their religious services and ceremonies. Their congregation increasing, and restrictions which the laws and prejudice had long lain them under, gradually wearing away, some opulent members of the Romish Church erected a spacious chapel near St.

* Strangers admitted to a seat in this Chapel *once*—but should they attend oftener, it is expected that they should rent a sitting ; a regulation not only adopted in this, but in all Chapels which are private property in this City.

James's Parade. Service had not long been performed within its walls, when the infatuated populace, in the lamented riots of 1780, assembled and burnt down the chapel and contiguous residence of the Bishop of the district, and of the officiating minister. Several persons were apprehended and committed to prison for being active in destroying the premises and their valuable contents; but on their trial they were all acquitted except John Butler, who, it was proved, was chiefly instrumental in collecting the mob, and encouraging them to commence their depredations. Butler was a gentleman's servant, and his conduct till then had been irreproachable; but taking up the infuriate rancour of the times with what he supposed a laudable zeal, he suffered for the mischief he had been so instrumental in promoting, on a gallows erected on the open space at the top of St. James's Parade and Peter-street. In consequence of a verdict obtained by the proprietors of the chapel and houses, against the city, the inhabitants, by a rate levied upon them, made good the heavy damages that had been sustained. A building, not far distant, but in a less conspicuous situation, was afterwards erected in Corn-street, where the service of this Church was continued for nearly thirty years; but on account of the rapid extension of the city, and the consequent increase of the Catholic congregation, the old Theatre in Orchard-street, in the year 1809, was converted into a neat, spacious, and convenient Chapel, where there is an excellent organ, aided by a brilliant choir. Of late years, considerable additions and ornamental improvements have taken place in this Chapel.

Portland Chapel was opened in May 1832. This Chapel was purchased by the Right Rev. Dr. Baines, the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Western District, as a place of worship for the members of that communion, it having been found that the remote distance of the

Chapel in Pierrepont Place, from the upper part of the city, rendered another Chapel necessary for the use of a Christian denomination, many of the members of which make it a point of duty to attend divine service daily, and occasionally to repair to Chapel at other hours for the purpose of prayer. In Lent and Advent, evening lectures are delivered at this Chapel, which are very fully attended.

The *Unitarian Chapel*, in Trim-street. The congregation of Protestant dissenters, then under the denomination of Presbyterians, had for many years a chapel in Frog-lane, where New Bond-street now stands; and, consisting of many persons of considerable opulence, they caused the present handsome building to be erected, which is distinguished for the neatness of its pews and galleries, and the excellence of its band of singers.

The *Moravian*, or the *United Brethren's Chapel*, in Monmouth-street, has been crected above half a century; it is a neat small building, and has an organ.

The *Quakers' Meeting-house*, St. James's Parade. For many years the respectable Society of Friends assembled in a meeting-house at the top of Marchant's Court (now Northumberland-place,) near High-street; but finding it too small, especially when any of their popular preachers visited the city, they purchased the building near St. James's Parade, originally designed for the Roman Catholics, the interior of which was burnt (as before described) in the riots of 1780, and which had been for many years afterwards used for a branch of the Methodists. The Quakers have caused it to be made into a very neat unadorned place of worship with an excellent gallery, and every way suitable to the congregation which assembles there every Sunday; as well as sufficiently large, when devotion, or the fame of some popular preacher, occasions an enlarged attendance of Friends and strangers.

Lady Huntingdon's Chapel, in the Vineyards. This large and elegant Chapel was erected by the late pious Countess of Huntingdon, and the Ministers were many years supported at her expense. But, Lady H. having many establishments of the kind in various parts of the kingdom, where the congregations were far less opulent than those who frequented this Chapel, the burthen was taken from the Countess, and the expenses defrayed by a subscription of those who were attached to this sect of Methodists, by letting out seats, and by a small sum demanded for the admission of strangers through the door opening to the Throne, or principal part of the building—whilst the lower door is free for whoever may choose to attend. A handsome gallery has been added by the present proprietors, which surrounds the Chapel. At the upper end of the Throne, are three most elegant desks, properly elevated, supported by spread eagles, for the Minister and Curate; and the Service here is conducted with the utmost regularity. Divine Service every Sunday Morning and Evening; also every Tuesday and Thursday Evening.

The *Methodist or Wesleyan Chapel*, in New King-street, is a place well adapted for the numerous congregation that belongs to it. The interior is furnished with pews and a commodious gallery; there is a powerful, fine-toned Organ, built by *Smith*, of Bristol, and a numerous choir of singers. Service every Sabbath at the same hours as at Lady Huntingdon's Chapel; and preaching every Monday and Friday Evenings at Seven o'clock.

Walcot New Chapel, in London-street, also belongs to the Methodists. This building is allowed to be the most elegant structure of the kind in this city. It is 71 feet in length and 52 in width, exclusive of a large recess behind the pulpit—adapted for communion service below, and an orchestra above. A good organ

is also placed in the Chapel. The Chapel was opened May 30th, 1815. Divine Service is performed three times every Sunday, viz.—at half-past Ten o'clock in the Morning, which commences by reading the prayers of the Established Church—at Three in the Afternoon, and at Six in the Evening. There is also a sermon preached on Wednesday evenings, at 7 o'clock. In front there is a beautiful Portico of the Order of the Grecian Doric; and on a tablet in the pediment is inscribed "WALCOT CHAPEL, 1815." On the frieze below, the appropriate motto—"DEO SACRUM." Under the Chapel is a commodious School, capable of containing 800 children. Behind is attached a large burying-ground, bounded by excellent walls.

The *Independent Chapel*, in Argyle-street, has the most numerous congregation of any place of worship in this City, for those who do not conform to the Established Church. Here are commodious pews and a handsome gallery; besides a separate one for the choir of excellent singers, who are accompanied by a good Organ. Service is performed here on Sunday at Eleven in the Morning and Six in the Evening, and on Thursday Evening at Seven. So considerably has the Congregation of this Chapel increased, that it was deemed a matter of urgent necessity to enlarge their accommodation; and accordingly, about eight years ago, the front was brought nearly to a level with the adjoining houses, so as to include within the walls the whole area that had hitherto remained vacant between the iron palisades and chapel doors. Mr. Goodridge, jun. was the Architect employed on this improvement, and he has not only effectually provided for the desired interior accommodations, but has produced an exterior of great architectural beauty.

The *Baptists' Meeting-house*, in Somerset-street, near Southgate-street, is a large and commodious building, with numerous pews and a spacious gallery, suitable to

one of the most increasing sects in the city. Every Sunday service is performed three times, viz. at a quarter to 11 in the morning, and at half-past 2 and 6 in the afternoon; likewise at half-past 6 on Wednesdays.—A small Chapel has also been opened for divine service in Hetling-court, by some of the seceders from the Baptist congregation in Somerset-street.

The *Baptist Chapel*, in York-street, is also a spacious Building, where there is Divine Service every Sunday at Eleven in the Morning, and Six in the Evening; and Tuesday and Friday in the Evening.

There is also another Baptist Chapel, in Corn-street.

Ebenezer Chapel, Widcombe, a new building, was opened for a branch of the independent congregation; and divine service, aided by a small organ, is performed here on Sundays at eleven o'clock in the morning, three in the afternoon, and six in the evening.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

In no place is the hand of true Benevolence more liberally employed than in this city; nor can any place boast of more excellent charitable Institutions that are established in Bath, and generally supported by the voluntary subscriptions of the residents and visitors: of these, the first in extent as well as in utility, is

The *Bath Hospital* (situated at the N.W. end of Union-street, just within the ancient wall of the city, where an old theatre formerly stood); a substantial pile of building, 100 feet in breadth and 90 in depth. It is a foundation erected and established on the most generous principles, for the reception of the sick poor from all parts of the kingdom, the city of Bath alone

excepted. The first stone of it was laid on the 8th of July, 1738, at the north-east corner of the building, by the Right Hon. William Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath, with the following inscription on it :

" This stone is the first that was laid in the foundation of the GENERAL HOSPITAL :—God preserve the undertaking."

The late Ralph Allen, Esq. generously gave all the freestone (ready wrought) wall-stone, paving-stone, and lime-stone used in the building.

The Hospital was opened for the reception of patients in the year 1742. It was instituted with a view to extend the benefits arising from the use of the Bath Waters, to those whose narrow circumstances and situation in life, might otherwise effectually bar them from all access to those springs ; the expense of conveying a sick person from some of the distant counties to this place, and of supporting such during the course of the waters, being greater than many, even in decent circumstances, can afford, much less those whose daily labour is their sole support, and whose only resource in time of sickness or distress is the parish pay.

Here, however, the liberal hand of charity has erected an asylum for those whose diseases are such as the Bath Waters bid fair to cure or relieve. Here, all the sick poor of Great Britain and Ireland, thus circumstanced, upon application according to the terms of admission, may, at the expense only of a journey hither and back, receive every assistance the nature of their cases will admit, from the regular attendance of Physicians and Surgeons belonging to the hospital, and the use of the water, assisted by proper medicines, diet and nursing.

The poor of this city are excepted, because it is supposed that they may enjoy all the benefit of the waters at a very moderate expense, and be accommodated in their own houses. And for this reason it was enacted, that no inhabitant of Bath should be ad-

missible into, or receive any benefit from this establishment. As, therefore, this is not merely a local charity confined to the poor of a particular district, but extends its arms to receive indiscriminately, all those whom poverty or disease have rendered proper objects of its benevolence, it becomes, in a peculiar manner, entitled to the patronage and charitable assistance of all the strangers that resort to this place. And if, in such a work as this, we might point out a mode of rendering this charity the most essential service, it should be by recommending annual subscriptions from the respective parishes in which they have an influence, according to the plan of the late ingenious Dr. Oliver ; a plan which has been adopted by many parishes in the kingdom, who have felt, and thus acknowledge, the happy effects of its benevolent institution, in the restoration of many of their most useful inhabitants, from a state of the utmost misery and decrepitude, to perfect health and soundness.— And here, it must be observed, highly to the honour of the inhabitants of this city, that most of the principal citizens have been liberal benefactors ; some by considerable donations, others by annual subscriptions, and very few, it is believed (if any) omit to contribute in a smaller degree, at the collections made every season for its support at all the places of Divine Worship throughout the city. The Governors, by the generous benefactions of the public, have been for many years enabled to admit as many patients as the Hospital will hold, which amount to one hundred and thirty-three.

On the 29th Oct. 1831, according to a plan suggested by the Committee, a most admirable improvement was effected in the interior of this noble establishment by the construction of Baths, supplied by means of a steam engine with hot water direct from the King's Bath Spring, and that with so little loss of temperature, as not in the slightest degree to affect

the efficacy of the waters. By this means a vast saving was at once effected by doing away with the whole establishment of chairmen, for the conveyance of the patients to and from the Baths; while the patients themselves were also saved much personal inconvenience.

It is, perhaps, not generally known that this valuable Institution, was among the first, if not the very first Hospital founded out of the Metropolis.

For the Names of the President, Treasurers, Physicians, and Surgeons to the Hospital, see Appendix.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION INTO THE HOSPITAL.

I.—The case of the Patient must be described by some physician or person of skill, in the neighbourhood of the place where the patient has resided for some time; and this description must be sent, franked or post-paid, directed to the Registrar of the General Hospital, at Bath. The age and name of the patient ought to be mentioned in the description of the case; and the persons who describe it are desired to be particular in the enumeration of the symptoms, so that neither improper cases may be admitted, nor proper ones rejected by the physicians and surgeons, who always examine and sign the cases as proper or improper, previous to their being laid before the weekly committee. If the patient has any fever upon him, as long as the fever continues, he will be deemed improper. Patients with coughs, attended with pain in the chest, or spitting of blood, are improper; as are also those with abscesses or external ulcers, until such ulcers are healed.

[From want of attention to the foregoing particulars, and, notwithstanding the cautions frequently given, by printing and distributing the conditions of admission, very imperfect descriptions of cases have been, and are still sent, and many patients have been discharged as improper soon after their admission, to the disappointment of the patient thus sent.]

II.—After the patient's case has been thus described and sent, he must remain in his usual place of residence, till he has notice of a vacancy, signified by a letter from the Registrar, accompanied by a blank certificate.

III.—Upon the receipt of such letter, the patient must set forward for Bath, bringing with him this letter, the parish certificate duly executed by the minister and parish officers, where such patient is legally settled, and attested before two justices for the county or city, to which the patient belongs, and £3 caution-money, if from any part of England or Wales; but if the patient come from Scotland or Ireland, then the caution-money, to be deposited before admission, is the sum of five pounds.

IV.—Soldiers may, instead of parish certificates, bring a certificate from their commanding officer, signifying to what corps they belong, and that they shall be received into the same corps when discharged from the Hospital, in whatever condition they are; and the same is expected from the Governors of Chelsea and Greenwich Hospitals, respecting their Pensioners. But it is necessary that their cases be described, and sent previously; and that they bring with them £3 caution-money.

The intention of the caution-money is to defray the expenses of returning the patients after they are discharged from the Hospital, or of their burial in case they should die there. The remainder of the caution money, after these expenses are defrayed, will be returned to the person who deposited it.

☞ All poor persons, coming to Bath under pretence of getting into the Hospital without having their cases thus described, and sent previously, and leave given them to come, will be treated as vagrants, as the Act of Parliament for the regulation of the Hospital requires.

N. B. If any patient shall have the small-pox here, such person must be removed out of the house, and the caution-money defray the expenses thereof. Likewise, all persons, who shall come into the Hospital without decent and necessary apparel, must have such necessaries provided out of the said caution-money.

There is a low building in Beau-street, called *Bellot's Hospital*, founded by Thomas Bellot, Esq. (one of the executors of Lord Cecil,) in the reign of James I. It is under the guardianship of the Corporation and is appropriated to the use of poor persons coming to this city for the benefit of the hot water.—The number admitted not to exceed twelve; they have the liberty of bathing gratis, a lodging, and an allowance of 2s. 4d. per week, each person. A poor man and his wife are appointed keepers of the Alms-house, and have their residence and trifling salary. It continues open however only half the year, commencing at Lady-day, and closing at Michaelmas, during which time a physician and surgeon attend. The Mayor, for the time being, has the power of nominating such objects to the charity as shall be recommended by the physician.

In June 1826, the *City Infirmary and Dispensary* and the *Casualty Hospital* were consolidated into one charity, for which purpose a handsome, ornamental, and highly substantial pile of building was erected by public subscription in Beau-street, at the rear of the old Infirmary, with which it is conjoined, and is designated the *Bath United Hospital*. This institution presents an imposing appearance, and is fitted up with the greatest regard to the health and comfort of the patients. It cost nearly £7,000, and affords accommodation, with the old Infirmary, for upwards of one

hundred beds. It is delightful to contemplate the manifold objects of this charity, and the boundless good which it dispenses. All accidents of every denomination are admitted forthwith, without any recommendation whatever.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PRINCIPAL RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The management of the Funds, and the general business of the Hospital, are confided to fifteen Trustees, who also have the power of filling up the vacancies that may occur in that number.

At the Annual Meeting of the Subscribers, held in January, a Committee of fifteen is appointed to co-operate with the Trustees in the internal arrangements of the Hospital.

Annual Subscribers receive six tickets of recommendation for every guinea subscribed.—Donors of ten guineas or upwards, receive annually six tickets for every ten guineas given.

The Professional business is conducted by three Physicians, three Surgeons, a House-Apothecary, and a House Surgeon.

The Physicians and Surgeons are elected by ballot at the annual meetings of the subscribers, or at special general meetings. At such meetings, annual subscribers of one guinea have one vote; of three guineas, two votes; of five guineas, three votes; of ten guineas, four votes; provided their subscriptions are not in arrear, and are of six months' standing. All donors of ten guineas have one vote; of thirty guineas, two votes; of fifty guineas, three votes; of one hundred guineas, four votes for life. Should there be more than one candidate, and the votes be equal, the chairman of the meeting has a casting vote.

The House-Apothecary, and the House-Surgeon, are appointed by the Trustees and Committee, with the approbation of the Physicians and Surgeons.

The Trustees and Committee appoint a Chaplain, and also all agents and servants employed in the Hospital.

In-Patients are admitted by tickets of recommendation; but the medical officers have power to admit extreme cases, as in-patients, without tickets. Out-patients require no recommendation. Casualties are admitted as in or out-patients at all times, according to the necessity of the case. No in-patient quitting the hospital without permission, or discharged for irregular conduct, to be re-admitted without especial application to the Trustees and Committee.

Suitable wards are reserved for the reception of servants of subscribers of one guinea annually, or upwards, whose cases may require admission; provided the payment of 12s. weekly, or such other sum as the Trustees and Committee shall appoint, be secured to the Hospital for each servant whilst in the house. No servant so paid for to be turned over to the common wards.

The Physicians and Surgeons are allowed to take Pupils; the Trustees and Committee reserving to themselves the power to reprimand or expel any pupil for behaving improperly, either to the patients, apothecary, matron, or nurses, or not conforming to the established rules.

Subscriptions for the support of this charity are received by the Treasurer and Vice-Presidents, (for a List of whom, and the various Medical attendants, &c. &c. see Appendix,) at the Libraries, and at the Hospital.

Puerperal, or Child-bed Charity.—This charity was instituted in the year 1792, for the relief of poor married women in the perilous time of child-bearing, at their respective habitations, by providing them with approved midwives of their own choice, in natural labours, and further medical aid in preternatural cases; together with such other relief as their necessities may require, and the finances of the charity admit. Subscriptions and benefactions are received by the Surgeons, for whom see Appendix.

In the beginning of the year 1815, another charitable *Society for the Relief of Poor Married Lying-in Women*, was established—the object of which is to provide them with nourishment, fire, and clothing, during the month; in addition to which one suit of clothes is given to the infant. This Society affords relief to two distinct classes: the first includes the wives of sober and industrious mechanics, or small tradespeople, who have fallen by sickness or unforeseen embarrassments, into great difficulties. The other class are the wives of indigent labourers, gardeners, carters, &c.—The concerns are managed by a patroness, governess, president, treasurer, sub-treasurer, secretary, and a committee of 12 ladies, at the Repository, 1, Ainslie's Buildings.

The *Humane Society* was instituted for the purpose of recovering persons apparently dead by drowning or other accident. Its objects are precisely similar to those of the Royal Humane Society, which was founded in London in the year 1774. The business of the Society is conducted by a president, six vice-presidents, a treasurer, secretary, and twenty-four other members, chosen annually, at the office, No. 20, Monmouth-street.

Eye Infirmary, Kingston Buildings—supported by voluntary contributions and annual subscriptions.—This establishment has been attended with most be-

neficial consequences to the blind and needy ; of whom many labouring under urgent complaints, are admitted into the house, but the far greater number obtain relief on stated days, viz. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at the Infirmary.

The *Black Alms*, the *Bimberries*, or *Hospital of St. Catherine*, formerly an ordinary edifice, near the United Hospital, at the S.W. angle of the Borough Walls, has since been rebuilt on the opposite side of the lane, and enlarged by the Body Corporate. It is a neat Gothic structure, erected in 1829, contains 14 tenements, adapted to receive as many paupers of either sex, who are allowed 3s. 6d. per week each, and a black coat or gown once in two years. The number received, however, is only ten. The Institution is under the direction of the Corporation.

St. John's Hospital, or the *Blue Alms*, situated very near the Cross Bath. [In our account of the Chapel annexed to this charitable institution, we have given a short history of the original foundation, and the present flourishing state of its funds.] There were formerly much bickering and contention respecting the authority exercised over this Charity by the Corporation of Bath ; but in 1713, the Master of the Rolls (Sir John Trevor) decreed that the appointment of a Master should be vested in the Corporation ; such Master being a clergyman of the Established Church, and to receive two-thirds of the fines arising from the renewal of leases in the estate ; and that the remaining third should be distributed among the Co-Brethren and Sisters. It is a desirable asylum ; and as the inmates are well disposed, and respectably recommended, they live in harmony with each other, and are constant attendants at the morning and afternoon public devotions, every day at the hours of eleven and three o'clock.—The Rev. James Phillott is the present master.

Partis's College, situated on Newbridge Hill, midway between Bath and the village of Kelston, was built and endowed by Mrs. Partis, relict of Fletcher Partis, esq., in pursuance and completion of the intentions of her husband, rendered abortive by his death previous to the expiration of the time which is required by the statutes of mortmain to elapse before a conveyance to charitable purposes can take effect.—This munificent endowment is for the reception of thirty reduced gentlewomen, members of the Established Church, ten of whom must be widows or daughters of clergymen, who enjoy the uncontrolled possession of a separate house, each consisting of four rooms, with a small garden attached. Each inmate receives a very liberal provision out of the funds provided by the benevolent foundress for that purpose. A very elegant chapel is also erected in the centre of this beautiful pile of building. In order to ensure the accomplishment of her plan, Mrs. Partis has conveyed the grounds and building, together with a large sum of money, to thirteen trustees, on whom, after her death, the management of the charity devolves.

[*For a List of the Trustees see Appendix.*]

Bath Penitentiary.—This excellent and increasingly useful institution, which is supported by annual subscriptions and voluntary donations, was established in November, 1805, upon a plan somewhat similar to that of the Magdalen Hospital in London. It is situated in Lady Mead, Walcot-street, and owes its origin in a great measure to the humane exertions of the Rev. R. Warner, who was ably supported in the undertaking by C. Phillott esq. (then Mayor,) the Rev. T. Falconer, and other benevolent characters. The object of this charity is to receive into close residence, protection, government, and employment, with a view to reformation and restoration to their friends, or to prepare for placing in suitable services, a limited num-

ber of such deluded females as have wandered from the paths of virtue. To these repentant daughters of vice and misery, our Penitentiary affords a friendly shelter from the storms of adversity and the goadings of conscience. Through the unremitting attention of the Committee, and the zeal and munificence of the late Mr. Parish and Col. Fleming, the latter of whom devoted his time and bequeathed his treasures to it, this Society now ranks in the very foremost list of Bath charities. The internal arrangements are formed on the basis of encouraging industry, as well as affording a penitential asylum to the outcasts of society. No inconsiderable portion of the funds arises from the profits of work done by the unfortunate inmates—such as plain-work, washing, &c. Many females of distinction feel a gratification in thus affording them almost constant employment.

A building adjoining the Penitentiary, and originally intended for a Lock Hospital, has been converted into a neat chapel, attached to the Established Church, which, in addition to the sittings, required for the penitents, affords accommodation for three hundred persons; an organ is also added; and the whole expense estimated at one thousand pounds, was defrayed by the late Mr. Parish. This charity, patronised by many of the first characters in the kingdom, is under the immediate management and direction of a select committee of highly respectable ladies and gentlemen who are residents at Bath.

[*For list of Trustees, &c. &c. see Appendix.*]

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The *Public Grammar School*, in Broad-Street, was originally founded and endowed by King Edward VI. with part of the land belonging to the dissolved religious houses. The present building was begun in

the year 1752, and the first stone was laid with great ceremony by the Right Worshipful the Mayor, attended by the Corporation, the several then existing companies, and a band of music. On the stone is inscribed—

Auspicato surgat hocce domicilium,
Ad humaniores literas
Bonasque Artes disseminandas,
Bene ac sapienter designatum.
Hoc jecit Fundamentum
FRANCISCUS HALES,
Hujus urbis Prætor,
Mensis Maii, Diei 29^o
A.D. MDCCLII.
Annoque Regnantis
GEORGI SECUNDI 25^o

TRANSLATION.

May this edifice, so well and wisely designed, rise auspicious, to propagate polite Literature and the liberal Arts and Sciences! FRANCIS HALES, Mayor of this City, laid the Foundation hereof on the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1752, and in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of GEORGE II.

This School is an elegant pile of building, with very commodious and handsome apartments for the master's residence, and for the reception of young gentlemen boarders. The Rev. James Pears, LL.B. Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, and formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford, succeeded the Rev. Mr. Wilkins, as Master, in the year 1824. He has an annual salary of 80 guineas from the Corporation, who elect ten boys on the foundation. These boys receive a classical and commercial education; they must be the sons of freemen or inhabitants of the city—the sons of freemen are entitled to the preference.—The Rev. W. Robins, LL.B. formerly Master of the School, conveyed the right of patronage of the Rectory of Charlecombe to the Corporation, to be annexed to the said School for ever; and Charlecombe, being at an easy distance, is considered a desirable appendage to the Mastership.

CHARITY SCHOOLS.

The *Charity* or *Blue School*, for 50 boys, and the same number of girls—founded by the eminently learned and pious Robert Nelson, esq., in 1711, who raised a subscription sufficient to effect his charitable design. In the year 1712, the present school-house, planned by Mr. Killegrew, was erected at the expense

of £1000. The Corporation contributed liberally towards it, both by their subscription and by the grant of a piece of ground for that purpose. On the 12th of October in that year, Mr. Hoare laid the foundation stone, bearing this inscription :

“God’s Providence is our Inheritance.”

The establishment is for the reception of the children of honest and industrious parents, inhabitants of the several parishes of Bath, Walcot, and Lyncombe and Widcombe, who are members of the Established Church ; the scholars are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and are completely clothed once a year. The girls are also taught sewing, knitting, and housewifery business ; and the minds of the children are duly impressed with the principles of the Christian religion. The recommendation of annual subscribers entitles them to admission, between the ages of six and twelve years. At fourteen they are placed out by the trustees, as apprentices to different trades ; a sum not exceeding six pounds being given with every boy as an apprentice-fee, and five pounds with each girl.

Sermons are preached annually at the several churches and chapels in behalf of this charity. It is also assisted by yearly subscriptions and casual donations.

The government of the charity is intrusted to the care of trustees. The Mayor, the two annual Justices, and the Rectors of Bath and Walcot, being always of the number.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS, SCHOOLS OF INDUSTRY, AND DISTRICT NATIONAL DAILY SCHOOL,

On the plan of the late Rev. Dr. Bell.

Sunday Schools were established in this city in the year 1785, when a subscription was set on foot by Henry Southby, esq. for the purpose of establishing

Sunday Schools for the children of the poor, who have no other means of learning their social and religious duties. These schools soon consisted of about 700 children, from whom the scholars in the *School of Industry* were selected; and 50 employed in reading, sewing, and knitting, and making nets, under the inspection of four ladies and four gentlemen: these were uniformly clothed: they made an appearance every Sunday at church, peculiarly gratifying to every Christian spectator; and strikingly displayed the great utility of the institution.

After the schools had continued many years in this manner, a *District National School* on the plan of *Dr. Bell*, was formed, and the boys assembled in a school-room in Kingsmead-square; the girls in rooms situated in various parts of Bath. The greatly increased applications for admission rendering it necessary that a school-room on a more extensive plan should be erected, the committee were for some time actively engaged in selecting a piece of ground eligible for the purpose. At length, on application to the Marquis of Bath, a lease of the premises at Weymouth-house, St. James's-street, was granted by that Nobleman on peculiarly liberal terms; on the 10th of October, 1816, the zealous promoters of the charity had the satisfaction of seeing laid the foundation stone of their new school-rooms, and in less than a year they were completed; for on the 9th of the following September, the present unique and excellently planned building was opened. To the gratuitous professional exertions, and indefatigable superintendence of John Lowder, esq., the committee are indebted for the possession of a building, which for the extent of accommodation and scientific construction, does credit to the architect and to the city. It is calculated to hold 1000 children, and the establishment comprises a *Sunday School*, a *School of Industry for Girls*, and a *Daily School for Boys*. A SCHOOL LIBRARY

is formed for the improvement as well as amusement of the children and their parents at their homes ; and the general plan of instruction is carried on with such zeal, order, and effect, as cannot fail of ultimately imparting great benefit to the community in general, and of proving particularly serviceable to the cause of the Established Church. On the first Thursday in every month the committee attend an examination of the boys ; upon these occasions, as well as at all other times, the committee invite the inspection of all persons who are desirous of knowing the essential good that is accomplished by this institution.

In the School of Industry 50 girls are still annually clothed and educated under the superintendence of a committee of ladies. The elder girls are instructed in plain work, and the younger in knitting. Common worsted stockings, knit by the children, are sold at the School of Industry for the benefit of the establishment.

The Boys' Daily School consists of about 500 boys. They are instructed with great care and attention, in the genuine principles of the Established Church, as also in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The children of these schools attend Trinity Church, where a spacious gallery is expressly set apart for their accommodation : thus affording them the privilege and opportunity of worshipping God according to the service of the Established Church. Besides the usual morning service, the evening prayers are read to the children in their own School-room every Sunday at three o'clock by the Rev. the Chaplain to the Schools ; except during that season when the day-light will admit of their attending the church twice in the day. —The committee consists of upwards of thirty members, including the Archdeacon of Bath, the Rectors of Bath, Walcot, and Bathwick.

Bath and Bathforum Free School.—This school for the gratuitous instruction of the children of the poor.

on the excellent plan of *Dr. Bell* and the improvements of *Mr. Lancaster*, was opened in a building which was formerly the Roman Catholic Chapel in Corn-street, May the 14th, 1810 ; but was afterwards removed to Lady-Mead, Walcot. It is capable of containing 400 children. The present master is well trained in the mechanical modes of Bell and Lancaster united, and the School is under the superintendence of a committee of gentlemen who attend in rotation. Their object is the instruction of poor children in reading, writing, and arithmetic ; and the institution is indeed every way calculated to further that benevolent wish of our late revered Monarch, Geo. III.—“ May every poor man’s child in the United Kingdom be taught to read his Bible.” The days for visiting the school are Tuesdays and Fridays. The charity is supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations. Subscriptions are received at all the banks and public libraries.—Annual subscribers of one guinea may recommend two boys—ditto of two guineas, five boys. The late Mr. Parish was the liberal patron of the school.

Girls’ Free School.—This school, established on the same plan as the above, was opened in the year 1814, in Grove-street ; and, from the report of its progress read at the meeting in January, 1816, it appeared that in that short space 151 children had been received into the school, which has since been removed to a large and commodious building in Morford-street, where the indafatigable supporters of the establishment have been enabled to extend their sphere of beneficence. The late Mr. Parish was a principal patron and most liberal contributor to this school. Several characters distinguished for their zeal in such institutions form the committee.

There is also an establishment called the *Sunday School Union*, which congregates under one firm, schools of various sects in Bath and its immediate vicinity. The objects of this Society, as expressed in

their reports, are to stimulate and encourage those engaged in the education and religious instruction of the young, by mutual communication ; to improve the methods of instruction ; to promote the opening of new schools by its influence and assistance ; and to unite in Christian love persons of various denominations engaged in the same useful employment.

From the sacramental alms at the Chapels of Queen-square, Margaret, Octagon, Laura, and Kensington, several boys and girls are instructed in reading, writing, and sewing. They are also decently and uniformly clothed.

There is also a school for the gratuitous instruction of twenty poor girls, at No. 11, Portland-place. This charity is supported by voluntary contributions : the children are instructed in the Scriptures, Collects, &c. of the Established Church.—The concerns of the School are conducted by a committee of ladies (one of whom is treasurer) and by a mistress who resides in the house.

Catholic Free Schools, in Pierrepoint-place.—Contiguous to the Catholic Chapel, are two schools—one for boys and the other for girls ; which, though unconnected with each other in their finances, being supported by two separate subscriptions, are both intended for children of Catholic parents only.

In addition to the Charity Schools already mentioned, we must briefly state that, branching from the *Sunday School Union* in Bath and its neighbourhood, an ADULT SCHOOL SOCIETY has been established at several plaes ; where poor persons above the age of 16 years, may be taught to read the Holy Scriptures. The late Mr. Parish was the Patron of this institution.

The Bath Association for aiding the Missions of the United Brethren among the Heathen.—In 1834 it appears that there were 200 Missionaries employed to

spread the blessings of Christianity, by the United Brethren (the Moravians) in the English and Danish West India Islands, in North and South America, among the Hottentots, &c. The annual expenditure attending these missions has been £10,000. Some members of that church in Bath, considering the inadequacy of the funds, have adopted an Association to receive donations and subscriptions from *one penny per week* and upwards. The Treasurer is the officiating Minister at the Moravian Chapel; the Sub-Treasurers are twelve ladies belonging to their church.

The Strangers' Friend Society was established by the Wesleyan Methodists in October, 1790. It is conducted upon the broad principle of universal philanthropy, and supported by voluntary contributions.—Unbiassed by party distinction, it extends its beneficence alike to all; one thing alone is required from those who are considered proper objects of its notice, and that is—*a sufficient proof of evident distress*; where this is found, the person is relieved without regard to the causes of that distress. The Society affords a two-fold relief to those who are the objects of it:—the persons who manage the institution being all of them religious characters, make it a point to instruct those they visit in the principles and duties of the Christian religion, and never leave them on any of their visits, without praying with them, or administering such advice and consolation as they judge necessary. The relief of their temporal necessities is thus accompanied with spiritual instruction and comfort. Subscriptions are received at all the Libraries; and by all the members of the committee, whose names appear in the annual report.

An Institution upon a similarly benevolent plan, called the *Sick Man's Friend Society* was some years ago established by the Rev. Mr. Jay's congregation at Argyle-chapel; not confining their relief to any sect or party, except the members of their own society.

Society for the Suppression of Vagrants, Relief of Occasional Distresses, &c. held at No. 20, Monmouth-street. This Society was instituted in January, 1805, and is indebted for its formation to Lady Isabella King, by whose zeal and exertions it has chiefly been enabled to attain its present most respectable state. The society is an association of individuals resident in Bath, whose objects are to suppress that numerous tribe of *Beggars*, for which the streets of this city had become proverbial, to afford relief to occasional distresses of the deserving poor, and to give every possible encouragement to their industry.—The members solicit the co-operation of the inhabitants and visitors of Bath, to carry into effect their great object of relieving none but those whose characters will bear investigation; and for this purpose tickets of reference are issued from time to time, which all persons are requested to give to every description of beggars in lieu of money. Any one may, however, send an applicant to the office without such ticket, as every application is booked and investigated.—A beadle, paid by the society, constantly surveys the streets, and upon discovery of a beggar, gives immediate notice of the views of the institution.—All vagrants who choose to apply at the office may have their cases heard and examined. Should they appear deserving, a small supply is entrusted to the beadle, who is directed to see that they immediately quit the town; at the same time they are warned, that if found begging in future, they will be liable to the severest penalties of the law against rogues and vagabonds. Those who refuse to make such application may be justly considered as impostors, and are strictly watched by the beadle, that on the first notice of any act of vagrancy, they may be taken before the proper magistrates.

The first object of this society,—the *Suppression of Common Vagrants and Impostors*, can only be accom-

plished by a firm resolution on the part of the inhabitants and visitors to withhold casual alms, and give only a reference to the office of inquiry. For some years after the formation of this society, the general appearance of the streets gave a striking proof of its efficacy; but, if through mistaken motives of benevolence, the clamorous appeals of mendicity are again yielded to, it must excite neither surprise nor censure should the efforts of the society, combined with the exertion of civil and parochial powers, prove ineffectual wholly to suppress such nuisances.

In reference to the second and third objects of this Institution,—*The Relief of occasional Distress and Encouragement of Industry*, the evils so commonly and so justly complained of, in the loose and indiscriminate charity of individuals, are either avoided or removed by the investigation of this society—an investigation not committed to subordinate agents or servants, but personally undertaken by the members of the committee, who spare no pains to examine minutely into every case that comes before them: thus, while the general peace, comfort and security of the city are strengthened and preserved, the distresses of the industrious poor cannot fail to be promptly and properly relieved, and idleness and vice to be detected and discouraged: Numerous poor persons, inadequately supported by parochial pay, receive further relief from the funds of this society.

Temporary Loans are advanced without interest to persons of good character, offering an approved security for re-payment by small weekly instalments; thus enabling the *industrious* to maintain a decent and honourable independence; and without which relief they must have been driven to their parishes, not having had it in their power to redeem what, from dire necessity, they have been obliged to pledge for the absolute subsistence of themselves and families. These Loans, from a fair trial, have exceeded their

expected benefit, having been of essential service to this part of the community.

The beneficial effects of this excellent institution were felt in a very peculiar manner, and deserve to be gratefully acknowledged, by the numerous sufferers in the tremendous and unprecedented flood of January, 1809, which, with its impetuous inundations, made such havoc on the property of individuals.

Subscriptions are received at Messrs. Hobhouse and Co.'s, bankers; the Pump-rooms; Libraries; or at the Office of the Society, 20, Monmouth-street, or 23, Kingsmead-street.

Societies upon a similar plan are now establishing in several of the great cities, in the kingdom: to further whose views the Secretaries here are ready to give every information that may be required.

Several other excellent and highly benevolent Institutions are also held at the same place.

N.B. Meetings of respectable public Institutions may be convened at the above office, 20, Monmouth-street, on the payment of a small gratuity.

The House of Protection, in Walcot-parade, for the benefit of young Females when dismissed from school, and destitute of friends. This charity is managed by the ladies' committee of the Monmouth street Society; and its benefits are confined to the inhabitants of Bath. The governesses take it by turns to visit the house daily, and remain there from 12 till 2.—They hear the girls read, examine their work, and give any directions that may be necessary to the matron.—One of the ladies attends every Sunday, to hear the children their catechism, and teach them religious duties.—They are here instructed in many useful employments, such as sewing, washing, and household work; so as to render them fit for creditable services.—Every girl who is to be admitted must bring with her a *proper change of clothes*; while she remains in the house, she is supplied by the Institution with every thing necessary, and is clothed when going out to service.—None are admitted under the age of thirteen: the number is at present limited to twelve. The certainty of admission depends upon

the good character and real distress of the applicant, and not upon interest; but the regulation as to coming in properly clothed can never be dispensed with: if absolutely friendless, a private subscription must be resorted to; but when recommended by an individual, that person is expected to see her so supplied. Further information respecting the internal management of this charity, may be acquired at the Institution between twelve and two o'clock.

The Dorcas Society has been established some years, by some benevolent ladies belonging to Argyle-chapel. Its object is to assist poor lying-in women, by furnishing them with linen and other necessaries during the period of confinement.

The Children's Friend Society was instituted in 1812. The intention of this Society is to assist in clothing the children of the industrious poor, who are distressed by the pressure of the times. Girls are the principal objects of this Institution, and they are supplied with frocks, stuff coats, flannel coats, and garments, to the age of nine years. Under five years, they receive three articles of apparel; and above five to nine, two articles.

A branch of Captain Brenton's "*Children's Friend Society*," (originally the "*Society for the Suppression of Juvenile Vagrancy*,") in the Metropolis, has been established in this city, for the reclaiming of Poor Boys. Snatched from the dangers of evil associates, with whom friendless boys become connected, and, by whom they are led on from the minor thefts and larcenies, to the most daring burglaries and highway robberies, they are for the sum of £10, permanently provided for at Hackney Wick, near London, where they are instructed in agriculture and various trades, and afterwards, *if they wish it*, sent out to the Colonies, where many have settled most respectably. The Secretary of the Bath Employment Society and the Banks receive subscriptions for this Society.

The National Benevolent Institution is indebted for its existence to the zeal, ability, and perseverance of the late Mr. PETER HERVE, a young artist in the miniature portrait line; who conceived that among the numerous charitable funds that did honour to this kingdom, there was not one for the support of the *unfortunate* in the *middle classes* of life. The obscurity of the Founder of this plan for a long time frustrated his benevolent intentions: prejudice was strong against him, and many, though convinced of the rectitude of his mind, deemed his projects visionary and impracticable. Mr. Hervé, however, never lost sight of his object till he brought it to maturity; and he ultimately found supporters among persons in the most exalted ranks of life, as well as those most distinguished for their philanthropy. The lectures which he delivered in the public assembly-rooms, dissenting chapels, and in the saloons and drawing-rooms of the nobility, contained so many strong arguments in favour of the Institution, and were enforced with so much eloquence and feeling, that all who listened became converts; and committees were formed throughout the kingdom to carry the suggestions of the founder into effect. The object of the association may be thus briefly stated:—

“To relieve, by small annuities, distressed persons in the middle classes of life:—persons of education, good conduct, and respectability, whose distress has been occasioned by sickness or misfortune, whom age penury, and disease, frequently compel to seek refuge in a work-house. These objects to be accomplished by a general subscription of 5s. or upwards, and promoted by a general committee throughout the kingdom.”

His Majesty condescended to become patron of the National Benevolent Institution, and long lists of the names of the Nobility and Dignitaries of the Church grace the various committees.

Mr. Hervé had the good fortune of infusing the same spirit which prevailed in his own mind into the hearts of many gentlemen, residents and visitors of the city of Bath; who conduct the business here

with the same enthusiastic fervour, labour, and integrity.

Petitions are to be addressed to the Secretary, at the York-House, Bath.

There are several Pensioners on the Bath list ;—a few at £20 per ann., some at £16, and others at £10.

Repository for Works of Industry, in Bladud buildings, is established for the reception and sale of works of ingenuity and industry, for the benefit of the poor in Bath. Works of the ornamental kind, supplied by the ingenuity of individuals in the better ranks of life, for the benefit of indigent persons, are received at the Repository, subject to regulations. But the chief design of the governesses is to encourage the poor to bring for sale articles of their own work, of a plainer kind, and thus to associate industry with adequate remuneration.

One of the governesses (in rotation) attends weekly at the Repository, on Fridays, between the hours of twelve and two, to receive the works brought for sale, and to adjust their prices.

This Institution is under the direction of a president, treasurer, and a committee of eighteen ladies.

A Provident Institution (or as such prudential schemes are generally termed, "*Bank for Savings*,") was established at Bath, in January, 1815.

This establishment was formed for the purpose of affording a secure investment to industrious persons of the lower orders, or others, for such sums of money as they may be able to deposit therein.—Deposits of not less than 1s. are received, but not entitled to interest till the sums amount to 20s. ; nor interest paid on the fractional parts of a pound sterling. All deposits are invested in Government securities, in the names of the trustees, agreeably to the late Act of Parliament. All depositors of one or more pounds are proportionate proprietors of the stock invested under the trust and management of the Institution ;

and receive the interest thereof on the first Monday after the 20th of January, and the five following days, or on any subsequent Monday.

The Actuary, in the name of the institution, receives such deposits under £20 as may be offered, which he enters in his deposit book, in the presence of the depositor; and at the same time gives him a book with a similar entry therein; which book must be brought to the Actuary, whenever any further sum be deposited, or any dividend received, that the transaction may be entered therein. And any person desirous of depositing with the institution at any one time £20, or more, may pay it to the Treasurer, on any day between ten and three, at the Bladud Bank, Bath; and on producing his voucher to the Actuary, at the Provident Office, and subscribing to the regulations there, such persons have due credit for the same in the books of the institution; and, on giving notice to the Actuary, on the first Monday in the month, a proprietor may have the whole or any part of his stock sold; and after twenty-eight days from such notice, on any subsequent Monday, he shall receive in Bank of England notes the full amount of his stock, together with the interest due to the last half-year, free of all expense.

This wise and provident institution is for ever to be under the direction of from six to eight Trustees, and from fifteen to thirty-one managers; of whom the Mayor of Bath for the time being shall be requested to be one. (*See Appendix.*)

Particulars for the full information of those wishing to subscribe, may be procured from the Actuary.

A Society for the Relief of Aged or Infirm Baptist Ministers has been established by the congregation at the Baptist chapel.

A Branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has been established in Bath; thereby diffusing

the objects of the ancient institution holden in Bartlett's buildings, London, in a material degree, by adding many new members to its list, and considerably augmenting its funds. Bibles, prayer-book, and religious tracts, have been gratuitously supplied to all our public charities or prisons; and upwards of 70 parishes have had the word of God and books to explain it according to the doctrines of the Established Church, liberally distributed among the poor inhabitants. To further a design so benevolent, so pious, and so conducive to the support of the Church and Throne, subscription books are opened at the Banks and Libraries of this city; an annual meeting of the subscribers is held, when a sermon, explaining the views and benefits of the Society, is delivered. (*See Appendix.*)

A Branch of that ancient and highly valuable Institution, *The Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, (but chiefly in the British Colonies,) is also established in this city.

Bath Auxiliary British and Foreign Bible Society.—Under the wing of the Parent Institution, established some years ago in the metropolis, this Society reared its standard in Bath, and has since considerably added to the great cause for which it was instituted—the promoting the reading and spreading of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, over the whole globe, and that in almost every language that is spoken, or at least written, in the universe. The first meeting was held in March, 1812, when the nature, design, and blessed effects of the Institution were explained and illustrated by several zealous speakers; but the eloquence of one of the original secretaries, the late Rev. Mr. Owen, was irresistibly impressive and sublime: he has, however, so often been heard, and was so universally admired, and the tendency of his brilliant orations so well known, that it would be idle for us to enlarge upon a subject with which the

public must now be so well acquainted.—Among the Vice-Presidents and Committee are some of the leading characters in the city and its vicinity, uniting many of the Established Church, as well as Dissenters of all denominations.

In the year 1832, a schism took place between some of the Members of this Society, who objected to a Committee and functionaries, selected partly from Sectarians who denied the divinity of Christ, and who refused to act with those with whom they could not unite in prayer. These have since formed a separate Society, and have adopted the distinctive title of the *Trinitarian Bible Society*.

The Church Missionary Society was established in December, 1817. This Society is composed solely of members of the Church of England, and it acts in connection with, and in aid of, the Parent Institution in London. Its object is the conversion of the heathen in our East India territories, Africa, &c.

The Bath British and Foreign Missionary Society, was instituted in April 1816, by the congregations of Argyle and Lady Huntingdon's Chapels. The fundamental principle of this Society cannot be better expressed than in the well-known maxim, that "Charity should begin at home, but should not end there." It therefore directs his first attention to promote the spreading of the Gospel at home. In the next place it co-operates with a Society which was formed in London, in the year 1814, for the sole purpose of diffusing religious knowledge in Ireland, by the ministry of the Gospel; and to aid this in its benevolent attempt, is a second object of this society. But it confines not its charities to Ireland; it assists the Missionary Society instituted in London in 1795, in spreading the knowledge of Christ among the Heathen and other unenlightened nations, by appropriating a third part of its funds in aid of that institution.

The Bath and West of England Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.—This Society has risen, under skilful management, to an acknowledged superiority over every establishment of a similar nature in Europe. In the year 1777, Mr. Edmund Rack, of Norfolk, then resident at Bath, had the honour of suggesting the plan. Its operations were at first chiefly restricted to the counties of Somerset, Wilts, Gloucester, and Dorset; but having, in the course of a few years, extended its correspondence and increased its members, its views gradually became wider; and now every part of economics, and every branch of philosophy connected with husbandry, in the most general acceptance of the term, are objects to which the Society directs its attention. This institution, in the year 1802, had to lament the loss of its noble and highly respected President, the friend of agriculture and rational improvement, Francis Duke of Bedford, who died at Woburn on the 2nd of March, at the early age of 37 years; and whose memory has been perpetuated by a fine bust placed in the society's rooms, as well as by the Bedfordean gold medal, which is annually bestowed by the society as a premium, for some essential improvement in agriculture. Under the powerful patronage, however, of the present Duke, and assisted by some of the best farmers in the kingdom, both practical and scientific, the establishment is rapidly extending, both in magnitude and utility; and the volumes which it has already published, form a mass of agricultural information which no other country in the world can boast of.—The meetings are held in Hetling House, formerly the winter residence of the noble family of Hungerford, where there is an excellent library, and many curious and ingenious models of agricultural implements.

The general meetings are held on the second Tuesday in February, April, June, September, and November; the annual meeting early in December.

The society has of late made considerable provision to increase the convenience of its members, and to afford accommodation to visitors. Several new premiums have been offered, and the interesting subjects which come under review at the annual meeting comprise the distribution of rewards offered by his Majesty, by the Duke of Somerset, Sir B. Hobhouse, Bart., and the society at large, for the improvement of waste lands, for the best cultivated farms, for the exhibition of the best live stock, for new varieties and kinds of vegetable and fruit produce, for rewarding industry and good behaviour in servants ; for inventions in mechanics, chemistry, and in other useful arts ; and for rewarding the authors of the most approved original compositions connected therewith.

A yearly subscription of one guinea enables a person to become a member, with the privilege of voting annexed ; and a benefaction of not less than twelve guineas, entitles any person to become a member for life, with the same qualifications. (*See Appendix.*)

Horticultural and Floral Society.—In the Spring of 1834, a Society for the above purposes was established in Bath, under the very highest local patronage, and even with the auspicious favor of Royalty itself. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, with her August daughter, the Princess Victoria, heir-presumptive to the throne, having graciously been pleased to contribute one of the annual premiums in the Floral department. An Annual subscription of 10s. entitles a member to two tickets (one not transerable) to each of the Exhibitions.

A Mechanics' Institute has been formed in Chandos buildings, in this city. Its objects are similar to those of the various Institutions of this nature which are now become so general throughout the kingdom—viz, the instruction of journeymen and apprentices, during their leisure hours, in the philosophy as well

as the practical part of their respective businesses, for which purpose models are exhibited, and lectures delivered. Lectures are also given on other sciences not strictly connected with mechanics. There is a most excellent library, containing upwards of 1000 volumes, on various subjects, (the gift of different well-wishers to the Institution) belonging to it.

PUBLIC SEMINARIES.

Few places can boast of so many excellent Seminaries for the youth of both sexes, as the city of Bath; none where they have the advantage of so many and such able assistants and professors in every branch of useful knowledge or polite accomplishment. Bath abounds with most able masters of the French and Italian languages, of music, dancing, and drawing. With such supernumerary aid, in addition to the domestic establishments, it must be supposed that education in Bath is a most desirable object for parents and guardians, anxious for the improvement of the younger race; and numerous schools, most excellent in their kind, may be found in the city and its vicinity. To distinguish those which are the most celebrated, would be as difficult as it would, perhaps, be invidious. A regard to health and morals, personal demeanour, and mental improvement, is the objects sedulously attended to by all the ladies and gentlemen who belong to these admirable Academies.

To complete the education of young ladies and gentlemen, who have quitted school, there are likewise teachers in Bath of every elegant accomplishment, who attend pupils at the houses of their parents, to give them private instruction.

POLICE OF THE CITY OF BATH.

The civil government of Bath was by a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth, vested in a Mayor,

Recorder, ten Aldermen, (from whom the Mayor and Justices were generally chosen,) and twenty Common Council-men; with a Chamberlain and Town-Clerk. Two Sheriffs, (or more properly speaking, High Bailiffs,) and two Chief Constables are annually chosen from the Common Council.

In the year 1794, a renewal of the charter took place, with the additional grants of increasing the number of Justices to nine; and, in case of the Mayor's absence, from whatever cause, the Aldermen are now empowered to appoint one of their own body, an Alderman to be sworn as Mayor during such absence. They have likewise the power to extend them, to appoint at pleasure, a Deputy Recorder, who must be a Barrister of experience. The power of electing Representatives in Parliament, for years had been enjoyed by, and several decisions of the House (confirmed by act of the legislature) declared it to be vested in the corporation. On the passing of the Reform Bill, however, in 1832, the elective franchise was extended to all £10 householders in the several parishes of Bath, Bathwick, Waleot, and Lyneombe and Widcombe.

*[For the names of the Body Corporate and other Officers,
See Appendix.]*

The Revenue of the Corporation of Bath is extensive, and arises chiefly from the renewal of leases, from fines, and from market tolls, from the rent of the pumps, and the profits of bathing in the private baths; and from the sums levied on each house for supplying it with abundance of the purest spring water from the adjacent hills.

The various sums are expended in the improvement and for the good government and security of the city. To defray the official expences, and support the dignity of Chief Magistrate of Bath, the Mayor has an allowance of £1200 per annum.

The judicial concerns of the city are determined at the Guildhall, where the Mayor and Justices attend every Monday and Thursday; and, we may add, the increasing business of the city compels almost daily attendance. The Crier, Serjeants at Mace, and the City Beadles may always be met with at the hall.

A Court of Record is held every Monday for the determination of all personal actions within the jurisdiction of the city; and four sessions are holden annually, where the Mayor presides, to take cognizance of misdemeanors committed within the liberties. Owing, however, to a recent Act of Parliament, empowering magistrates to settle cases of assault, there is now scarcely, if ever, *even a single prisoner* for trial. It is therefore greatly to be lamented that the Corporation are not vested with the power to decide upon such felonies as are generally tried at the County Sessions. The expense and trouble attending the prosecutions for petty theft, and the distance from Bath to the towns where the Assizes and Sessions are holden, have frequently caused notorious offenders to escape their merited punishment.

In case of any riot or apprehended breach of the peace, the Magistrates have the power of calling to their aid a numerous body of constables; and the chairmen of the city have been found a set of necessary and well-regulated men, consisting of three hundred, ever ready to assist on such occasions.

Several public Acts have been obtained, empowering the Corporation to improve the old streets and lay out new ones; to regulate the markets, and to purchase lands and buildings for improvements.—There is also a local Act, of essential consequence to the city—for lighting, cleansing, pitching, and paving the public streets, and otherwise regulating that department of the Police. To carry these measures into effect, a body of Commissioners are formed, comprising four members of the body Corporate, and four

principal inhabitants from each parish, chosen by the respective vestries, which latter is considered an honour of no mean distinction, and not unfrequently, produces severe election contests.

A meeting of the Commissioners is held every alternate Thursday morning at eleven o'clock, at the Guildhall, when and where all communications must be addressed.

The Commissioners cause the streets, lanes, &c. to be swept and cleaned daily, and levy penalties on any person who shall lay filth in the streets; and are strictly attentive in the discharge of very important duties to the police of the city; but the powers vested in Commissioners being found too limited effectually to regulate this part of the City's Police, application was made to Parliament, and a New Act obtained in 1813, whereby greatly extended authority was granted, and many highly necessary regulations enacted.

The Police of Bathwick, is regulated by thirty-six Commissioners, who hold a meeting in their office near the Sydney Canal Wharf, on the first Monday in every month, at eleven o'clock.

The affairs of the Out-part of Walcot, are managed by twenty-eight Commissioners, who meet at the Committee-room of the Police Office in Ainslie's Belvidere, on every alternate Tuesday, at eleven o'clock.

BATH GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.

In the course of the year 1818, an Act of Parliament was obtained for lighting the City of Bath with Gas, and shares for the formation of the Company were subscribed for with eagerness. Immense works for the gasometer, retorts, &c., are formed near the Upper Bristol-road, just below the old turnpike, from whence upwards of eighteen miles of pipe have been laid in the streets, squares, &c. of the city; and the general lighting commenced on the 29th of September

1819. The office for receiving communications, and transacting the general business, is attached to the establishment. Dr. Wilkinson was one of the principal projectors of this scientific and stupendous undertaking. Office hours from 9 in the morning till 1, and from 2 in the afternoon till 4.

A COURT OF REQUESTS

Is holden at the Hall, every Wednesday morning, for the more easy and speedy recovery of debts under ten pounds, within the city, and the hundred of Bathforum, Claverton, and Wellow. The Commissioners of the Court are, the Mayor and Corporation, all the Magistrates of the Division, the Rectors or Vicars of the several adjoining parishes, and the principal inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood, about one hundred and eighty in number, and in addition to these, there is a Commissioner specially appointed by the Lord Chancellor, who must be a Barrister of six years' standing, and who has really practised in his profession for that period previous to that appointment. (*See Appendix*).

A BATH SOCIETY OF GUARDIANS

To obviate, in some measure, the complaint arising from the distance from the place of assize and sessions, has been established upwards of 40 years, for the protection of persons and property from felons, receivers of stolen goods, cheats, swindlers, highwaymen, &c. It is supported by a voluntary subscription of 7s. 6d. each member annually, which entitles every subscriber in Bath, Walcot, Bathwick, and Lyncombe and Widcombe, to a sufficient allowance for the general expences in prosecuting offenders. The late Mr. Wm. Meyler, of this city, was the original founder and secretary. Subscriptions are received, and every information respecting this Society may be known, at Meyler's Library, adjoining the Pump-room.

A Society similar to the above has been formed by some gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Bath, called the Bathforum Association.

THE CITY PRISON,

Forming a square of sixty feet, is situated at the bottom of Grove-street, a little to the left of Pulteney-bridge. It is a large and commodious building, and has a spacious court-yard attached to it.

THE GUILDHALL

Of this city is an edifice worthy of being conspicuously mentioned. The first stone was laid by the Mayor, attended by the rest of the Corporation, on the eleventh of February, 1766.

A total stop was put to this building till 1775, when fresh designs were made, and the building finished under the direction of Mr. Thomas Baldwin, architect.

At the north and south ends are two wings fifty-two feet long each. The basement story consists of a noble kitchen, furnished with every necessary and all convenient offices. The ground story consists of a vestibule, a justiciary-room, a drawing-room for the Mayor, Town-Clerk's office, Chamberlain's office, a withdrawing-room for the Jury, record-room, and lobby near the grand staircase for the Mayor's Officers to wait in. The principal story consists of a banqueting or ball-room, eighty feet long, forty feet wide, and thirty-one feet high, superbly finished in the modern taste: on the west side of which is a drawing room used also as a council-room.

In the Mayor's room is preserved a most curious and beautiful head of Minerva, (or, as some think, of Apollo), which was, in the month of July, 1727, dug up at the depth of sixteen feet from the surface of the ground in Stall-street, and is ranked amongst the most curious remains that have ever been discovered within this ancient city. It is of brass gilt, and

of excellent workmanship; being part of a mutilated statue supposed to be still lying buried near the same spot. It originally had on it a crown, probably of the mural kind, the holes by which it was affixed being still visible. With this head were found at the same time several coins of Marcus Aurelius, Maximilian, Dioclesian, Constantine, &c.

At the period when our late venerable King George III., attained the fiftieth year of his reign, the Corporation were presented with a large marble bust of his Majesty, executed by Turnerelli, and which is placed in the Mayor's room. The gentleman who presented it was solicitous that his name should not be made public; his only motive being "to encourage a rising young artist; to evince his loyal attachment to the best of Sovereigns; and his gratitude to the Corporation of Bath, under whose discreet rule he enjoyed every comfort and protection." There is also a portrait of Nash in this room.

His late Royal Highness Frederick, Prince of Wales, Father of George III., on account of the respect shewn him when at Bath, presented to the Corporation, a magnificent wrought gilt cup and salver, which are used at their public entertainments.

The banqueting-room is adorned with whole length portraits of their late Majesties, George the Third and his Queen; the Prince and Princess of Orange, and the Earls of Chatham and Camden;—the former represented Bath in Parliament, and the latter was Recorder of the city.

In the Hall, by permission of the Mayor, the County Magistrates residing in the district of Bath, assemble for the transaction of all justiciary business, and regularly meet for that purpose every Monday and Friday. There are now a great number of Gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace, (*vide Appendix*), who find ample employ in the varied business of this populous district.

THE LODGING-HOUSES OF BATH

Are at this time so numerous, that to insert a list of them were almost to print a Bath Directory; as nearly every house not absolutely tenanted by the nobility and gentry, is a lodging-house. (*For a list of the principal Boarding-Houses, see Appendix.*) The elegance, convenience and comfort to be found in such houses, are not to be equalled in any other place in the kingdom. It is the study of the proprietors to accommodate the visitors in the best manner possible.

When a family arrives at one of our Inns, by a walk of five or ten minutes about the city, a lodging suitable to their wishes may be procured, even at the very height of the season, such a continual succession of arrivals and departures taking place. Many of these lodging-houses have apartments so spacious and so superbly furnished, that they are fit for the reception of persons of the first distinction. Whatever good accommodations or luxuries their own mansions can afford, they may also find in the lodging-houses of Bath. The prices vary according to the situation of the house, the size and number of the rooms, and the costliness of the furniture. Many families make a point of bringing their own plate and linen; if such articles are found by the proprietor of the house, there is generally an additional charge made.

THE MARKETS OF BATH

Have ever been the boast of its inhabitants, and the admiration of all who behold them, for their convenience, good order, and cleanliness. The shambles consist of several rows of standings, secure from rain, yet well ventilated, and are calculated chiefly for the use of country butchers. They are as remarkable for the excellence of the meat brought into them, as they are for the neatness with which it is slaughtered and cut into joints. In no place in the kingdom can pro-

visions of an equally good quality be purchased at more reasonable prices. Not only to those who resort here on market-days, which are Wednesday and Saturdays, but to the butchers, whose shops in the city display every morning, an abundance of the primest meat of all kinds, does the praise of reasonable prices, neatness, and general civility belong.

There are two *Weighing-Houses* contiguous to the shambles, where men are employed by order of the Corporation to do justice to buyer and seller.

The GREEN-MARKET is well laid out, affording daily supply of every kind of culinary vegetable in the highest perfection.

The BUTTER and PORK MARKET is a large crescent-like building, erected at the end of the butcher shambles. The butter is brought in fresh every morning, and from its excellence is deemed one of the luxuries of Bath. The Poultry and Fish stalls are on the north and south-side of the Guildhall.—Poultry of all kinds is far more reasonable than the prices obtained for it in the metropolis. No inland place is so well supplied with Sea-Fish as Bath; and since the recent improvements in the fish-market, the supply has been ample and regular.

To prevent the avenues of the market being obstructed, and the danger of having cattle exposed for sale in the public street, the Corporation, at a great expense, have completed a spacious and very commodious MART in Walcot street, for SHEEP, CATTLE, and PIGS; and adjoining there is an extensive building erected for a CORN-MARKET.

There are two FAIRS held at Bath—one on the 14th of February, and the other on the 10th July.

COAL—excellent in quality and reasonable in price is brought in profuse abundance from numerous pits south of the city. The principal coal works are those of Timsbury, Camerton, Radstock, Paulton, Dunkerton, and the adjacent pits. There is also a pit at



A MAP of Five Miles

round the CITY of

BATH.

Accurately
reduced
for the
Original
Bath Guide.

EXPLANATION

Boundaries of Counties ----

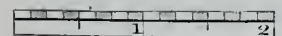
Turnpike Roads ==

Open Roads - - - -

By Roads ==



A Scale of Miles
Divided into Furlongs



Published as the Act directs.

Bath is in Latitude
51. 22 North - Longitude
2 33 West from LONDON.

by M. Vayler Bath.

Girdell, Calc.

Newton, but its produce is best calculated for breweries, and being converted into coke for malt-kilns. The inhabitants have generally been supplied with coal by carts and waggons, the quantity having first been duly ascertained by the city weighing engine in the Saw-close ; but now great part of the city is supplied by means of the Somerset Coal Canal which falls into the Kennet and Avon Canal about three miles distant. The coal is landed on the wharf near Sydney Gardens.

POPULATION OF BATH.

By the Census taken throughout the kingdom in 1801, 1811, and by a similar estimate in 1821 and in 1831, the following were the returns of the parishes of Bath and its suburbs :—

	1801	1811	1821	1831	Inc. Dec
St. Peter and Paul	{ Males .. 1048 Females 1412	1179 1588	1379 1640	1201 1463	359
St. James's	{ Males .. 2051 Females 2897	2197 3056	2834 3444	2576 3272	430
St. Michael's	{ Males .. 1380 Females 2103	1252 1663	1545 1917	1583 1943	64
Lyncombe and Widcombe ..	{ Males .. 1231 Females 1550	1368 2118	2571 3309	3952 4752	2824
Bathwick	{ Males .. 1048 Females 1672	1204 1968	1537 2466	1496 2537	24
Walcot	{ Males .. 6829 Fem. .. 10730	7742 12815	9541 14505	10227 15796	1977
Total	33951	38090	46688	50800	4889, 789

RIDES IN THE VICINITY OF BATH.

BATH is nearly surrounded by hills of towering height ; but so sudden are the breaks, and so diversified the prospect they command, that on every side new and picturesque beauties present themselves.

The access to those hills is now rendered as safe and easy for carriages, as for the equestrian; and when the summits are attained, the purity of the air, and the extensive views which are presented to the sight, are at once exhilarating and enehanting. The chief of these is **LANSDOWN**, one of the most conspicuous and happily-situated hills in the West of England, and long famous for the number of sheep fattened on its delicate herbage. On this Down, on the 10th of August, is annually held a very large fair, noted for selling large quantities of cheese, horses, &c.

The works on Lansdown Hill, consisting of an amazing extent of ground purchased by Mr. Beckford, formerly of Fonthill,* soon after his removal to Bath, long occupied several hundred labourers.—There are some hot-houses, &c. connected with portions that are cultivated, on the declivity of the hill next to the road leading into Bath; and many trees have been planted about the brow of the hill.

On the summit of Lansdown stands a fine *Saxon Tower*, from the top of which there is a prospect of rich and varied extent; presenting to the eye of the spectator the meanderings of the Severn—the immense tract of Salisbury Plain—and even Mr. Beckford's former residence, Fonthill, a distance of between 30 and 40 miles! The building is square to an altitude of 130 feet from the foundation; it then assumes an octangular form for 12 feet more, and this is crowned by 12 feet of octagonal wood-work of a lantern shape, which is protected by an iron pillar at each angle. This forms the apex of the tower, and the pillars as well as the dome are gilt. The interior of this singular building is furnished in a style

* Mr. Beckford resides in Lansdown Crescent. He at one time occupied two large houses, a street, however, separating them; but in order to establish a communication between the houses, Mr. Beckford had a bridge or gallery built across the street, its basement being level with the first-floor windows.

of almost regal splendour and magnificence.—Mr. H. E. Goodridge was the architect.

It is to be lamented that so considerable a part of this fine Down is so much enclosed by stone walls, that the traveller from Bath is in a great measure prevented from surveying the rich vale and serpentine course of the Avon to his left, and enjoying the fine refreshing sea breezes, which are wafted from the western ocean (at no considerable distance) when the wind has a south-west or westerly direction; but as he proceeds to the further extremity of the down, he indulges in the sight of a fine and most extensive view, uniting the highly cultivated vale of Gloucestershire, the high hills of Worcestershire, part of Wales, the river Severn and Bristol Channel, and the Wiltshire downs. From one point, Northstoke brow, the cities of Bath and Bristol, may also be seen at the same time.

The Bath and Bristol Races take place here a week after the Ascot Meeting, which is generally in the month of June. Within the last few years, a Spring Meeting has been also held in April, and proves equally attractive. As the strangers, however, who attend these meetings are principally from Bristol and Gloucestershire, they do not serve the interests of the city in an equal degree as they would on the opposite down, which boasted sport as celebrated as any course in the kingdom.

In the year 1830-31, arrangements were made, under the direction and at the suggestion of the indefatigable Clerk of the Races, ROBERT MARGERUM, Esq., of Cottage Creseent, nobly seconded by the Lord of the Manor, W. BLATHWAYT, Esq., of Dyrham Park, for imparting a degree of splendour and consequence to the races, that has placed them nearly on a par with the most celebrated in these kingdoms. THE NEW GRAND STAND, which was completed by the middle of June 1831, is allowed by the most competent

judges to be as admirable a building in its internal arrangements and accommodations, as well as in its external appearance, as ever was constructed for a similar purpose. The basement is surrounded by a colonnade which supports a very handsome verandah on the first story, extending quite round the building. This verandah has steps of different heights for the accommodation of spectators. On this story is a noble saloon, very lofty and extending fifty feet in length, by 22 in breadth, besides retiring rooms of convenient dimensions. Above is the betting room, with inclined rows of seats, capable of accommodating 500 persons. Both this and the room below command not only a complete view of the course, but one of the most magnificent prospects in England as to beauty and extent. We must not omit to state that the basement contains some admirably arranged rooms, suitable for many purposes. A large area in front is enclosed within iron palisading, for the accommodation of ladies who may wish to promenade in safety. No carriages are allowed to stand in front of this area.

At a small distance to the right of the Grand Stand, is another of equally solid but ruder construction, capable of accommodating 500 spectators, the admission to which is considerably lower than to the other. To the rear of the Grand Stand is a large sunken stable, covered in with skilling roofs; this stable is 80 feet long, by 28 wide, and is thought to be capable of affording shelter to 100 horses, and leave a passage of several feet wide in the centre. The want of a sheltered stable has been long felt and complained of, and is, we think, very judiciously and ingeniously supplied by this building.

MONUMENT ON LANSDOWN.

On this Down a monument of freestone was erected by George Lord Lansdown, in memory of a battle

fought here between the King's and the Parliamentary forces, on the 5th July, 1643. On the Royal side, which was commanded by the Marquis of Hertford, the King's horse were so shaken, that of 2000 which were upon the field in the morning, there were only 600 left after the action; occasioned by a regiment of cuirassiers, commanded by Sir Arthur Haselrig, which was so completely armed, that they were called the *regiment of lobsters*. On the other hand, the Marquis drove Sir Wm. Waller, the Parliamentary General from his post, and compelled him to retire into Bath.

The following are the inscriptions on the monument on the north side:—

To the Immortal Memory of His Renowned GRANDFATHER and Valiant Cornish FRIENDS, who conquered dying in the Royal Cause, July 5, 1643. This Column was dedicated by the Hon. Gen. Granville, Lord Lansdown, 1720.—“*Dulee est pro patria mori.*”

THE FOLLOWING IS ON THE SOUTH TABLET:

“In this battle on the King's part were more officers and gentlemen of quality slain than private men; but that which would have clouded any victory, and made the loss of others less spoken of, was the death of Sir Bevil Granville. He was indeed an excellent person, whose activity, interest, and reputation, were the foundation of what had been done in Cornwall; and his temper and affection so public, that no accident which happened could make any impression on him; and his example kept others from taking any thing ill, or at least, seeming to do so; in a word, a brighter courage and gentler disposition were never married together, to make the most cheerful and innocent conversation.”—*Clarendon's History*, vol. ii. page 2, folio edition; and vol. iii. page 282, octavo edition.

On the West side are trophies of War: on the East, the King's arms and those of Granville.

This monument stands within a square of 21 feet; near it are still to be seen the remains of a FORTIFICATION, thought to have been thrown up by the Saxons, in 520, when they defended themselves against the victorious King Arthur.

WESTON.—About a mile to the west of Bath, lies the rural, pretty, and healthy village of Weston, seated at the foot of the bold range of the Lansdown Hills, from the points of which called “The Firs” and “Prospect Stile” are very fine and extensive

views, the former commanding the rich vale extending through Keynsham to Bristol by the Banks of the Avon, and the latter a view of the Severn, with the passing shipping, and beyond that river, the mountains of South Wales. To the south of this village, on the hill which lies between it and the Lower Bristol Road, are to be seen the remains of some fortified works, thrown up by Oliver Cromwell's forces, with a view to intercept Prince Rupert on his march from Bristol.

On the 4th of August, 1830, in the first year of the reign of William IV., the first stone of WESTON NEW CHURCH was laid by the Bishop of the Diocese, the Rev. J. BOND being Vicar, and JAMES TRICKEY and JAMES POWNEY, Churchwardens, and it was consecrated for Divine Service on Friday, June 8, 1832.

The edifice is entirely new, with the exception of the Tower, which formed part of the old building, and which, for want of sufficient funds, the parishioners had found themselves obliged to retain. The style is of the latest or perpendicular English. Two rows of beautifully proportioned pillars support a richly embossed ceiling, painted oak. At the East end the painted window, executed by Mr. STEPHENSON, contains the Armorial Bearings of the Royal Patron of the living, and the Abbey of Bath, as the ancient patron; the Bishop, the Vicar, and four of the principal proprietors in the parish being contributors. The whole is greatly admired, and reflects very great credit upon the taste and skill of Mr. PINCH, the Architect. Its interior is judiciously fitted up so as to economise the room. The Pulpits are exceedingly elegant, after the style of St. Saviour's, Walcot. Mr. JONES, who executed the carving department, presented a beautifully carved King's Arms, which appear in front of the choir. *** DUNCAN, Esq. presented an elegant carved font.

The old Church would contain no more than 175 persons, while the new one is calculated to hold 600.

CLAVERTON-DOWN was also a very pleasant and agreeable ride ; but within the last few years, walls have been built from one extremity to the other ; and it is now entirely enclosed—so that the invalid is deprived of the most delightful place for a morning ride that could be conceived : the ascent is rendered comparatively imperceptible, by a new road cut on the side of a hill. Lord Darlington (now Duke of Cleveland) finished the greater part of this road leading from the bridge over the canal at his own expence. Nothing but gentlemen's carriages and horses for pleasure are permitted to pass this road. A delightful ride for a short airing is to be found in the circuit round Sydney-buildings into Pulteney-road.

Claverton Down takes its name from the romantic village of Claverton below, where there was a large mansion, the residence of J. Vivian, Esq. and which felt the fury of the republican arms during the civil war. A ball which was fired from the opposite hill at some of the King's party, who were supposed to have taken shelter in the house, is still preserved.—The building has been taken down, and the father of the present proprietor of the estate, — Vivian, Esq., has erected a noble square edifice immediately on the verge of Claverton Down, and about a quarter of a mile behind the old mansion. In the present building, which has been raised under the architectural direction of Mr. Wyatt, may be seen the very perfection of freestone masonry ; and as no expense has been spared in the tasteful arrangements for gardens, plantations, walks, rides, &c. it may be said to be one of the most elegant domains in this part of the country. Mr. Vivian has also completed an entirely new road into the village, and has erected a handsome Gothic Tower, forming the entrance Lodge, which, surrounded by the adjoining foliage, has a very beautiful and picturesque effect. But Claverton is rendered still more interesting by having been considerably

more than 50 years the classic residence of the Rev. R. Graves, author of the "Spiritual Quixote," and other ingenious productions in prose and verse, and who was the early friend and correspondent of Shennstone. He died here early in the present century.

In front of a plantation of firs stands the *Shell of a Castle* erected by the late Mr. Allen; it appears to front every part of the city, from Waleot to the bottom of the North and South-parades. It is a pleasing object, and conspicuous to a great extent of the country. From this Down is a bridle-road communication with Hampton-down. The ride on a kind of terrace at the extremity of Hampton-down, commands a most pleasing prospect of the interesting villages beneath, viz. Bathampton, Batheaston, Bathford, Swainswick, the London and Gloucester roads.

About 48 years ago, a duel* was fought on this Down, between two French noblemen, Counts Du Riee and Du Barry; in which the latter was killed by a ball from his antagonist, which perforated his heart. A stone was fixed on the spot to commemorate the unfortunate affair, and a further memorial is to be found on the tomb-stone of Count Du Barry, in Bathampton Church-yard, where his remains were interred.

* The following theatrical Anecdote is worth recording in this place :—On the Monday previous to the day on which the duel occurred, the regular succession of plays for the week was announced for the Orchard-street Theatre; concluding with the first part of *King Henry IV.* for Saturday; on which evening *Falstaff* was played by Henderson, whose manner of reciting the Soliloquy on Honour, made at all times an impression not easily forgotten; but on this occasion when he came to the words,—

"What is Honour? a word. What is that word Honour?"

"What is that Honour? Air. A trim reckoning—who hath

"it? *He that died on Wednesday.*"

The sensation it created in the House may be readily conceived; *Wednesday* having been the very day on which the unfortunate duel occurred! one part of the audience applauded loudly, under an idea that it was an apt interpolation of the Actor; whilst those acquainted with Shakespeare's text, applauded from a knowledge of the very remarkable coincidence which had been thus elicited.

From these downs the ride may be pleasingly extended by pursuing the Bradford turnpike-road; and thence proceeding towards Combe-down, by the side of Prior Park, to the new Wells-road, which leads into Holloway, and over the Old Bridge into Bath.

COMBE-DOWN.—The immense population settled on this Down, (which contains such inexhaustible stores of freestone,) for the purpose of working the quarries, the pure, mild, and healthy quality of the air, which is said to be particularly adapted to consumptive cases and delicate lungs, and the consequent resort of invalids so afflicted to the spot, rendered it highly desirable that a Church should be erected for public accommodation, there being none nearer than Southstoke, in which parish the Down is situated. A subscription was accordingly set on foot for the purpose, which was so liberally met by the public, and aided by His Majesty's Commissioners for Building Churches, that in little more than two years, a very handsome church was erected and finished ready for use in the Autumn of 1834. There is also a Dissenters' Chapel, for the use of those not in connexion with the Established Church.

PRIOR PARK is associated with many interesting recollections to the lovers of literature. It was once the seat of the celebrated RALPH ALLEN, Esq. and was the occasional residence of the first wits and scholars of the age—such as Pope, Fielding, Warburton, &c.

The situation is delightful—the grounds beautiful, and from the spot one of the most striking views of the city, with all its improvements, is obtained.

It obtained its name from the circumstance of its having been built on land formerly belonging to the Prior of Bath, who had a farm near it, and a park, which afforded the Monastery supplies of necessaries and delicacies. It was erected in the year 1743, on a slope of land 100 feet below the summit of Combe-

Down, and 400 above the city of Bath. The grandeur of the front (which extends 1300 feet) is very imposing, and it is considered one of the finest specimens of elegant freestone building in the kingdom. The style is Corinthian, raised on a rustic basement, and surmounted by a balustrade. Projecting from the centre is a handsome portico, supported by six elegant columns.

In the year 1829, this classic pile with the surrounding estate, was purchased by the Right Rev. Dr. Baines, the Roman Catholic Vicar Apostolic of the Western District, for a College, for the instruction of youth of that persuasion, in a complete course of study, from the rudiments of the Classics to the highest branches of moral Philosophy, Physics, Mathematics, and Theology. The eminent abilities of the above-named prelate, and his consummate taste perfected by travel and residence in the papal territories, Florence and other parts of Italy, containing the finest monuments of ancient grandeur, soon conferred a celebrity upon this establishment, which rendered it necessary to enlarge the buildings to a very great extent. Spacious dormitories, a beautiful little Theatre, modelled after one in Rome, and an Observatory were added as a right wing, looking towards the city of Bath, and to the left, on the site of the old stabling, another wing, for the accommodation of the Professors, both with private apartments, lecture rooms, &c. &c. Fountains, botanic gardens, a magnificent flight of steps leading to the portico, and other interesting and embellishing features, followed in rapid succession; and this domain, which for beauty of scenery and locality, is, perhaps, unexampled in these Kingdoms, is now become one of the most important "lions" in the West of England. A Church for Catholic services, upon a scale of first-rate grandeur and design, is also about to be erected, in consequence of the increasing extent of their Establishment, which

might be better defined, perhaps, by the appellation of a Colony.

The London-road when level ground is preferred, affords a sheltered ride through Batheaston, where by its side, Bailbrook-house, and Batheaston Villa, the once famed Attic residence of Sir John and Lady Miller, attract the view; thence, by taking the Chippenham-road, to the pleasing hamlets of Ashley and Middle-hill.* A little further is the pleasing village of Box. Beyond Batheaston the road to Devizes branches off through Bathford, (which contains numerous large well-built mansions), and from thence up to Kingsdown-hill where an annual October mart, for the sale of horses, sheep and cattle, has been for some years established; and from whence there is an extensive prospect of the Wiltshire Downs, Salisbury Plain, &c. If the traveller, instead of mounting the steep road to Kingsdown, turns at Bathford bridge on the new Bradford-road, he will enjoy, by entering the private road to Warley, one of the most pleasing rides imaginable, and behold as romantic a scene as many of those so often celebrated by Welsh Tourists; the river Avon winds beneath, accompanied in its course by the Kennet and Avon Canal, and crowned by the high cliffs of Hampton and Claverton, richly clothed by hanging woods. Or if he turn from the dusty public road in a sultry day through the upper part of the village of Batheaston, he will find a pleasing, cool, and sheltered road, to the secluded village of St. Catherine, with such a variety of sudden and unexpected views as cannot fail, if he be an admirer of nature in her wild and capricious forms, amply to repay his trouble.

The *Gloucester and Oxford Road*, which commences at *Lambridge*, about a mile from Bath, is of gradual

* Middle-hill is noted for a medicinal spring resembling that of Harrowgate, and of peculiar efficacy in eruptions of the skin; and for all scrofulous and bilious complaints.

aseent, well sheltered on the right; whilst on the left there are in a deep rich valley, the villages of *Woolley* and *Swainswick*, (the reported farm where the rustie master of King Bladud resided), in which is the ancient mansion of Prynne, a writer of great notoriety, in the reign of Charles the First. The Church of Woolley, a modern struecture, ereeted on a gentle eminence, here forms a pleasing object; beneath which are some powder mills. Other villages and farms are scattered on the N. E. side of Lansdown; at the extremity of which is *Hamswell-House*, and between that and the monument is *Lilliput*, originally built by Jeremiah Pierce, Esq. formerly a popular and convivial surgeon of Bath; but since a considerably larger mansion in the Gothie style, has been ereeted on the same spot by Robert Bush, Esq. About five miles on this road the Marshfield and Bristol road crosses it; in pursuing which the eye is suddenly surprised with the same extensive view as is described in our account of the prospeets from Lansdown; and descending thence into the vale, at the distance of a mile or two, is the village of *Wick*, remarkable for its stupendous and romantic *Rocks*; at the bottom of which runs a large and impetuous current, foaming over rugged masses of stone, towards Bitton on the Upper Bath and Bristol road, where it falls into the Avon. It supplies, in its short course, several mills for the manufacture of paper, iron, and copper; but the baying up of the water for those purposes, has deprived it of its rapidity, and grand picturesque appearance.

Another pleasing and nearly level ride is the Upper Bristol road, as far as the village of Kelston, where you pass the finely wooded estate and pleasure grounds, formerly the property of Sir John Hawkins. Bart., but recently purchased by Mr. Neeld, one of the executors of the wealthy Mr. Rundell, of Ludgate-hill, and thence see the river winding its course

towards Bristol; and on the opposite hill view the neat Village and Church of Newton-Saint-Loe, and the rich demesnes of WILLIAM GORE LANGTON, Esq. of *Newton Park*, the beauty of which spot, in its lofty ancient oaks, its ever varied grounds, and its several falls and sheets of water, places it as the noblest seat in the County of Somerset. The Mansion is a modern structure, elegant, spacious, and substantial—and the gardens in a style corresponding to such a residence, and to the ample fortune of the proprietor, in several Parliaments the independent representative of this County.

There are many other rides* about this City to be taken in cold or tempestuous weather, particularly that above Devonshire-buildings, on the New Wells and Warminster Road—by turning to the left into Greenaway Lane, you arrive at that sequestered spot, Lyncombe, where there are several gentlemen's villas, from thence a lane leads across the private road to Prior Park, under Perry-mead—also adorned with several pleasantly situated houses; you then pass by Widcombe House and Church, and Widcombe Crescent, down to the Turnpike that leads into Pulteney new Road to Sydney-place; or turn at the New Inn, towards Claverton Down.

On the Old Wells Road, betwixt the house of Opie Smith, Esq. and Bloomfield House, on the right, there is a charming sequestered ride, which leads to the foot of *Englishcombe Round Hill*, an interesting object from every part of Bath, and which was one of the Duke of Monmouth's military stations. The lane terminates in a Turnpike Road, which passes through the Village of Newton, and thence joins the Lower Bristol-road at the Globe Inn; but instead of de-

* For a particular description of the situation of the Villages near Bath, we must refer the reader to the Map of Five Miles round the City, annexed; and to one on a larger scale, sold by the Publisher of this Guide, and at all the Libraries.

scending towards Newton, by the equestrian proceeding a short distance upwards, he will be gratified with the most pleasing and picturesque view of the City of Bath, that it is possible to conceive; the road will thereby lead him to the New Wells and Warminster road, Prior Park, &c.

Proceeding up the Wells branch of the Turnpike, there is a road leading by *Fortnight School*, to the Village of COMBHAY, the seat of the late John Smith Leigh, Esq. The Mansion is admired for its simple and elegant architecture, and the grounds are enriched by extensive woods and a fine piece of water. The *Somersetshire Coal Canal* runs above the Village, where the ingenious *Weldon* some years since endeavoured to establish his fame by making a *Caissoon Lock*, for conveying boats from one level to another, by sinking or ascending a bason filled with water, of full sixty feet perpendicular. The invention was allowed to be as ingenious as ever entered into the mind of man, and its practicability was proved by the projector himself, and several gentlemen of the Committee, descending from the mouth of one level to the other, through this vast tower of water. But from inattention to the execution of the masonry, the plan was rendered abortive, and at last relinquished by the proprietors; and the failure soon after broke the heart of the sanguine and meritorious artist. The ascension and descension of boats are now effected by means of twenty-one locks; the construction of which, with the facility of working them, and the powerful steam engines in the vicinity for supplying the Canal with water, are well worthy the attention of the inquisitive observer.

To the right of Combhay, two miles and a half from Bath, on the south side descending the hill towards Midford, is MIDFORD CASTLE, the seat of Charles Connolly, Esq., an elegant embattled gothic structure, situated in a bold projection, surrounded

with a handsome terrace, plantations, and wood, commanding beautiful picturesque views over the vale and opposite hills. This Mansion was built about fifty years ago on this most singular plan by the late Disney Roebuck, Esq., combining the external grandeur of the gothic, with the interior conveniences of the modern, and has been much improved by the present owner.

New Warminster Road.—A magnificent and costly improvement, was undertaken in the year 1833, whereby Warminster, Southampton, Salisbury, &c., would not only be made more accessible, by entirely avoiding the long, tedious, dangerous, and precipitous steep of Midford Hill, but also a most beautiful approach and drive made to the City, by carrying the line round the foot of the picturesque Hills of Hampton and Claverton, which may vie in beauty with any scenery in the contiguity of any great city in Europe.

As a stranger, who from a distant part of the kingdom has been induced to visit Bath, may wish, before he returns, to make excursions to places of considerable notoriety, within a reasonable distance of the City, we have subjoined an account of such Towns, Noblemen, and Gentlemen's Seats, &c. as are deemed the most interesting, and worthy the traveller's attention.

The CITY OF BRISTOL is twelve miles from Bath, and is the third City in England for trade, wealth, and number of its inhabitants. It laid in two counties, (Somerset and Gloucester) before it was made a City and County of itself, which was in the reign of Edward the Third. For a particular description of this large and populous City, we must refer our readers to the various publications solely dedicated to its interesting history.

About two miles from Bristol is the HOTWELL, well-known for the efficacy of its water; which is esteemed a specific for the dysentery, spitting of blood, consumption, coughs, diabetes, &c., and is also excellent in inflammations, and scorbutic cases, being impregnated by the lime-stone quarries through which it runs, with a soft, alkaline quality. The spring rises perpendicularly out of the rock in the sloping bank in the river Avon, between high and low water-mark, where the river makes its entrance between those stupendous cliffs, which appear to have been torn asunder by the violence of an earthquake. The season for drinking the water is from March to September, when the place is much frequented by the Nobility and Gentry; two Assembly-Rooms were erected contiguous to the Wells, where they formerly had balls, concerts, public breakfasts, &c., during the season: but the lower scenes have lost their attraction, by that spirit of enterprise which has been carried into effect on the summit of the hill, and reared on the site of the beautiful little village of CLIFTON, extensive piles of buildings, vieing in splendid architecture and costly decorations with those of the City of Bath.

The view of the Avon from Clifton is in the highest degree romantic and picturesque; as also that of the highly-cultivated lands of Somersetshire, and the western portion of Bristol. Dundry-Hill terminates the prospect on one side, on which there is a lofty tower. On Clifton Downs, a fine resort for equestrians, are the remains of Roman fortifications, which have induced some Antiquarians to regard it as the site of the Roman Station Abonac. A design has been formed of uniting the precipitous banks of the Avon by a Suspension Bridge.

Beyond the Wells are tremendous rocks (known by the name of St. Vincent's Rocks) extending a considerable distance on each side of the river Avon;

where is found in great abundance that beautiful fossil called *Bristol stone*.

About five miles from Bristol are the late Lord De Clifford's elegant house and gardens at KING'S WESTON, recently purchased by Philip J. Miles, Esq., in the neighbourhood of which is one of the richest, most picturesque, variegated, and extensive prospects in the kingdom; commanding at one view, the Bristol Channel, the mouth of the rivers Severn and Avon, the counties of Somerset, Gloucester, Wilts, and a vast line of the Welch coast and counties.

BANWELL CAVERNS, first discovered in the year 1825, are well worth the attention of the scientific and the curious. The smallest of the cavities is situated at the N.W. extremity of Banwell Hill, and open to the Bristol Channel between Weston-super-Mare and Breame Down. The other cavern, which is a few hundred yards above, exhibits natural appearances of a most curious and striking description. The descent is perpendicular, through a narrow artificial tunnel, to the depth of about 150 feet, and after the visitor has passed 20 or 30 feet lower in this way, the Cavern, opening to the view, presents a stupendous craggy gulf. The sides and roof are finely encrusted with crystalline matter, and when a candle is placed behind, appear perfectly transparent. At the extremity of the Cavern is a huge fragment of stone, decorated with crystalline matter resembling beads, which, from its situation and appearance, is styled *The Pulpit*. The view from this point is sublime.

FARLEY CASTLE, Somersetshire, six miles from Bath; a most extensive piece of ruins. The first account of this interesting place is in the 16th of Edward the Third, at which time it appears to have been the property of Lord Burghersh, and to have belonged to the Hungerford family for many generations. Joseph Houlton, esq., is the present proprietor.

The Chapel consists of a single aisle, the ceiling of

which is ornamented with (what was once) a fine painting of the Resurrection. This chapel was once the burying place of the Hungerfords, and many other distinguished persons. Here is a very handsome monument in the recess, representing a man and his wife of the Hungerford family, carved in white marble, and recumbent on a black slab of the same material. In a vault beneath, to which the descent is from without, are six leaden coffins, exactly resembling those formerly used by the Egyptians for enclosing mummies.

Not far distant from Farley is HINTON ABBEY, founded in the reign of Edward III. Only part of the Abbey and Chapel, however, now remain.

CORSHAM HOUSE, with its surrounding grounds, 10 miles from Bath, near the London road through Chippenham, is one of the most interesting spots in the West of England. The approach to the Mansion is through a long avenue of thickly-planted high trees, which give it a prepossessing character. It has an antique appearance, is built after the Gothic style, and the Church, which is contiguous, adds to the striking *tout ensemble*. This magnificent edifice has had various owners. In the year 1747 it was purchased by the late Paul Methuen, Esq., in order to display at one view his very fine collection of Paintings, pronounced by connoisseurs to be the second in the kingdom, in point of taste, excellence, and value (which is £200,000, one painting alone cost £30,000) and has remained undisturbed in one family more than seventy years. The present possessor has completed in the most superb manner the enlarged and liberal views of his father. The Hall, which is 110 feet in length, 25 feet broad, and 25 feet high, cannot fail to impress the visitor with its elegance. It is surrounded by a gallery, which has two handsome flights of stairs, fronting each other, attached to it. The whole possesses a baronial appearance, and re-

minds the visitor of former times, although it does not exhibit the trophies of war, shields, &c.

The Library (to which admittance cannot always be procured) is worthy the notice of the visitor; as is the Room containing the Gobelin Tapestry.

The Dairy is also worth looking at, for the taste it displays, and the promenade of the grounds must be delightful to every lover of nature, and admirer of art.

This stately mansion is open to the public on Mondays, from 11 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

GRITTLETON HOUSE, the seat of J. Neeld, esq., about 14 miles from Bath, is a manorial house of irregular figure with oriel windows and other characteristic features.

It is situated in the hollow of a table land, *i. e.* the ground of the village lies high, but the house itself in the lowest part of it.

The plantations are yet in their infant state; the garden contains a range of forcing houses 180 feet in length, well stocked with every horticultural produce; and there is stabling for 30 horses. It is however to be wished the buildings had been built less desultorily, as the effect would have been then imposing.

The Park, though limited, presents a very pleasing effect.

The hall and lobbies are filled with Italian Bronzes of the first class, viz. "Hercules and Antæus," "The Wrestlers," "Centaur and Lapithæ," several Florentine sculptures of interesting character; Vases in metal and porphyry; also a fine cast of the Venus de Medicis, from the antique—Fawns and other subjects.

The Drawing Room is at present remarkable for being stored with Works of the late President West, chiefly Cabinet Pictures, of which Mr. Neeld has the best collection extant, viz. "The Golden Age," "Narcissus," "Windsor Park," "The Wise Men's Offering," "St. Paul Shaking the Viper," and numerous others.

The Vestibule also contains some excellent Paintings by *Gainsborough, Ward, Stanfield*, and other highly reputed Masters of the British School. In other parts of the House are some beautiful Essays of Bonnington's *Terres* and *Goldsmith Albeit*, and neither last or least in scale of Art, are the following highly-finished Enamels by *Bone*, "The Salutation of the Virgin," "St. John," "Charity." The House, indeed, must be considered as a homely casket of rich and rare productions.

Bow Wood, Wiltshire, the elegant seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne, is 18 miles from Bath, on the London road to Calne. The seat has been greatly improved by the late and present Marquis. BREMHILL, the classic seat of the Rev. W. L. Bowles, is in the vicinity.

SPY PARK, the seat of the late Sir Andrew Baynton, Bart., is not far from Bow Wood; and was the residence of Col. Thornton, whose horses, hounds, and hawks, claimed the admiration of the sporting world.

At MELKSHAM, about 13 miles from Bath, a SPRING was discovered in the summer of 1813, which, on undergoing a scientific analysis by Sir G. S. Gibbes, M.D., and afterwards by Dr. Wilkinson, was found to contain all the efficacious qualities of the most powerful of the Cheltenham waters. Its effects in bilious and other complaints, wherein the Cheltenham water is deemed beneficial, have been proved by a number of persons who have resorted to the spot, and have found speedy relief.

LONGLEAT, Wiltshire, the seat of the Marquis of Bath. This noble seat is within 17 miles of Bath, on the road to Stourton. The mansion is a magnificent structure, and is supposed to be the only regular pile of Grecian architecture of the 16th century, in this kingdom. In 1806, several improvements were commenced under the direction of Mr. Jeffery Wyatt,

architect, (whose name was changed, by gracious permission of his late Majesty, to Wyatville, on laying the first foundation stone of the restoration of Windsor Castle, Aug. 12, 1824.)—Nothing can be more judicious—the costume of the ancient building is kept up with the strictest fidelity; and though considerable additions have been made, yet so nicely is the new joined on, that it would puzzle the strictest observer to discover where the added work begins. Every room in the interior has undergone some alterations, except the banquetting-room, which still retains its feudal appearance. The old stables have been removed, and new ones erected in character with the principal building—forming a quadrangle of equal space as this truly palace-like mansion. Attached to the mansion is a large flower-garden, laid out in the style of Queen Elizabeth's reign, well stocked with choicc and curious American plants, and in the centre of which is a fountain. The whole terminates with a most superb Orangery. The improvements, which present a grand specimen of Sir Jeffery Wyatville's correct taste and architectural science, will perpetuate the unlimited expenditure which the present possessor of the estate has made, to restore and improve the ancient magnificence of the mansion.

MAIDEN-BRADLEY, the seat of the Duke of Somerset, is situated at a distance of a few miles from Long-leat; and about 24 miles from Bath, is STOURTON, the seat of Sir Richard Colt Hoare—enriched with such scenery of wood and water as surpasses our attempts at description: indeed, to give but a brief account of its pantheon, statues, grottos, caverns, gloomy woods, chcering breaks, and extensive rides, would fully occupy this volume. On the brow of a lofty eminence, *Alfred Tower*, which is 155 feet high, is erected, The top of this tower may be reached by 321 steps, to a surrounding gallery, where there is a

prospect of the greatest variety and extent.—Over the portal on the outside is the following inscription :—

“ Alfred the Great, A.D. 179. on this summit erected his standard against Danish invaders; to him we owe the origin of Juries, and a creation of naval force. Alfred, the light of a benighted age, was a philosopher and a Christian,—the father of his people, and the founder of the English monarchy and liberties.”

WARDOUR CASTLE, the seat of Lord Arundel, and WILTON HOUSE, the seat of the Earl of Pembroke—with those stupendous remains of Druidical worship, STONEHENGE, all lie within a circuit that may be visited and explored in three or four days' excursion from Bath.—FONTHILL, once the magnificent seat of the great Wm. Beckford, twice Lord Mayor of London, and afterwards of his son, W. Beckford, esq., (who expended immense sums in new buildings, decorations, and alterations,) was at one period a scene of great attraction; some years ago, however, the Tower fell down, and the place is now a mere ruin.

On the Gloucester road, 6 miles from Bath, is DYRHAM-HOUSE, built by Sir John Vanburgh, the seat of Mr. Blathwayt. It was formerly noted for its curious water-works; and the house contains a large collection of valuable pictures.

DODINGTON-HOUSE, the seat of Sir Christopher Bethell Codrington, Bart., is about 10 miles from Bath, and was built after the direction of the late Mr. Wyatt. Its grounds, charmingly irregular, its extensive sheet of water, and beautiful roads, have long been admired. Close by the road, a superb Lodge is erected, commanding, to the east and west, prospects at once vast, rich, and delightful, over the face of several counties.

About a mile from the Cross-hands Inn, in the parish of Little Sodbury, are the most perfect remains of a Roman encampment in the kingdom—measuring two acres within the fortifications, near the seat of the late Rev. W. H. Hartley.

Opposite, and about two miles from the Cross-

hands Inn, (a house where parties of pleasure may be well accommodated) are the magnificent seat and park of **BADMINGTON**, belonging to the Duke of Beaufort, in whose noble family it has been for many generations. This stupendous mansion has been improved by a grand drawing-room, library, &c., which were erected under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, now Sir Jeffery Wyatville. The luxuriantly delightful park abounds with deer, particularly the large red species, with wide spreading antlers, and most stately carriage. Worcester Lodge, Badmington-house, and the richly-adorned parish Church, erected at the expense of the late Duke, remain a memorial of his Grace's munificence and piety.

On returning from Bath to London by the Oxford road, strangers have an opportunity of seeing the fine Seat and Woods of Lord Bathurst, at **CIRENCESTER** : the City of **OXFORD**, and that Seminary which affords such a variety of intellectual gratifications ; and they would be within a few miles of the Duke of Marlborough's superb palace at **BLENNHEIM**, and the fine gardens of the Marquis of Buckingham, at **STOW**.

MARSTON HOUSE and Demesnes, about two miles south of Frome, the Seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Cork, must claim the attention of the traveller for their splendid attraction. The improvements made with so much taste, by the present noble possessor, render the house, park, and woods, peculiarly grand and picturesque.

MELLS PARK (situated to the west of Frome,) is near the ancient Seat of the Horner Family ; and it is now the seat and property of Col. Horner. The House is a most elegant and comfortable residence, and the extensive Park is richly adorned with groves of trees.

ORCHARDLEIGH.—Branching from the Frome road to the right, near the 8th mile stone, on the road to Orchardleigh and Lullington, is the castellated Lodge

of entrance to Orchardleigh Park. The ground possessed by nature great "capabilities," and by the matchless taste of Sir Thomas S. Mostyn Champneys, nothing can surpass its beauty. On the approach towards the house is a small Lodge in the cottage style, peculiarly well constructed, and deserving especial notice. Entering this gate, you are surprised by the sudden view of a grand and beautiful Lake, which spreads its glassy surface nearly up to the Mansion. The House is merely comfortable, but the Church or Chapel, which makes part of the foreground of the picture, has been lately most materially repaired, and may now be considered as an enriched cathedral in miniature. The windows of this little *church* are beautiful specimens of the ancient stained glass; and in the recesses are placed the arms of the Champneys, with all their numerous quarterings, whose mausoleum it had been for many centuries. The drive continues through the Park and Grounds towards Frome, and on the summit of the hill, about a quarter of a mile from the road, stands the far-famed *cottage ornée*, called the Wood Lodge, embossed in wood and sequestered in a beautiful flower garden, in the centre of which stands an urn, dedicated to a favourite Poodle Dog, presented at Berlin to Sir T. S. M. Champneys, by the deceased King Frederick of Prussia. On a pedestal beneath are inscribed the following lines :—

To the Memory of Azor,
A Prussian by birth, and for many years the constant Companion and
Fellow-Traveller of the owner of this Place.
He died April 15, 1797.

Adieu! most faithful of a faithful kind;
Though void of reason, and denied a mine,
How many a two-legged animal we see,
Who boast of both, and yet may copy thee!
Thy sense so prompt to catch the tricks of art,
Thy cheerful manners and thy gentle heart,
Their charms in memory so strongly blend,
I "better could have spared a better friend."
Could matchless worth prolong a mortal date,
This stone would ne'er have told thy mournful fate.
But sad experience bids me sigh and say,
Azor, like thee, "Each dog must have his day."

The way from Bath to Frome by this route, is not increased above half a mile ; and for such as are disposed to afford more time to this delightful place, a drive of five miles in extent has been made round the various beauties.

The neat and healthy City of **WELLS**, and its venerable Cathedral, with the moated Palace, greatly improved by the late and present Bishops, are objects of universal attraction on a tour to the West ; whilst the famous Cavern called **WOOKEY HOLE**, affords ample scope for the contemplation of the curious ; and the stupendous **CLIFFS OF CHEDDAR** invite the admiration of all who delight in the grand works of Nature.

About six miles from Wells is **GLASTONBURY ABBEY**, formerly the richest and most magnificent religious establishment in the world. Part of the crumbling ruins now evince its ancient splendour. Glastonbury Tor and Tower are among the principal landmarks from the Bristol Channel and Western Ocean.

On the other side of the Severn, about 29 miles from Bath, is **CHEPSTOW**, and the fine ruins of the Castle, supposed to have been built nearly 800 years. Its original founder, was William Fitzosborne, Earl of Hereford. In the 13th century, it was increased by Roger Bigod, and was partially altered in the 15th century, probably by William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. For the last three centuries, it has been one of the lordly possessions of the House of Beaufort, who acquired it by marriage with the Herberts. In 1645, it was seized by the Parliamentary Forces, and after being surprised for the King in 1648, and recovered again by the Parliament, was partly demolished and settled with the neighbouring estates on Oliver Cromwell. On the restoration of King Charles the 2nd, it was re-possessioned by the Marquels of Worcester, then created Duke of Beaufort, and was for

many years the place of confinement of Henry Marten, one of the regicides.

Near to Chepstow is PIERCEFIELD, which possesses one of the most magnificent and beautiful scenes of any place in the kingdom : the *Lover's Leap* is 309 feet in perpendicular height. It commands the conflux of the Wye and the Severn. The stupendous rocks, extensive woods, distant prospects, and all the softer beauties of elegant improvements, render Piercefield a scene that fills the beholder with the most ravishing admiration.—The tasteful but improvident Valentine Morris was the projector of this Arcadia.

About 4 miles from Chepstow is the *Wyndcliff*.—Here the Moss Cottage is appropriated by the Duke of Beaufort, to the accommodation of parties who frequent the beautiful neighbourhood. From this point up the rocky precipice, to the apparently inaccessible summit of the cliffs, paths are formed, which winding through several natural caverns, and over beds of moss, variegated with wild flowers and protected by parapets of rocks or mountain trees, afford at every successive turn a different and still more beautiful view of the landscape below. The view from the summit of Wyndcliff, is generally considered one of the most beautiful in England. From the edge of a rock, nearly 1000 feet high, the prospect extends into nine counties : the Wye under the feet of the beholder, the Severn beyond it, the narrow separation for several miles between the two rivers, their union at the head of the peninsula of Beachley, the Sea in the distance, the mountains of Brecon and Glamorgan, the Gloucestershire and Somersetshire hills, the castle and cliffs of Chepstow, and the rare combination of evergreens, wild flowers, rocks, ruins, woods, hills, valleys, plains and water, defy all adequate description, except, perhaps, from the magic pen of the Author of *Waverley*.

TINTERN ABBEY, a most beautiful ruin, is situated in a valley about six miles from Piercefield. The monastery was originally founded for Monks of the Cistercian order in the year 1131, by Walter de Clare, and dedicated to St. Mary. The site was granted 28th Hen. VIII., to Hen. 2nd Earl of Worcester, in which family it is at present vested. From a spot about half a mile down the river, the whole appears to great advantage, as though standing on an eminence; the grand east window presenting itself like a portal of a magnificent edifice, embosomed in a dense wood, the sides being clustered with ivy, and the lower part of the building concealed by numerous shrubs; the river, sweeping in front, forms a very fine foreground, whilst the varied lines produced by the contour of the distant hills, present a grand and solemn back ground.

Near the Old Passage are the ruins of THORNBURY CASTLE. This magnificent pile was erected by the unfortunate Duke of Buckingham, but was never completed, owing to that nobleman having been betrayed by his own domestics. The castle was in the form of a quadrangle, with the exception of the east side, which it was intended to complete by the re-erection of the old hall. The apartments are numerous and of magnificent dimensions; there was a handsome front towards the west, and another towards the south; the gateway was of superior architecture, and the construction of the chimneys is extremely curious, they being wrought into spiral columns, whose bases are charged with the cognizances of the family, and the Stafford's knot, well known to the lovers of heraldry. These ruins are well worthy of attention, on account of the fine specimen of Gothic architecture they present, and as almost the only one extant capable of conveying an idea of the rich ornaments peculiar to the buildings of the time of Henry 7th.

A few miles distant is BERKELEY CASTLE, the property of Lord Seagrave. This ancient pile appears

to have been founded soon after the Conquest, but has at different times since received important additions ; its present form approaches to a circle, and the buildings are inclosed by an irregular court, surrounded by a moat. The entrance to the keep is through an elegant sculptured arched door-way, leading to a flight of steps, over which an apartment called the dungeon-room, is shewn as the place where Edward II. was barbarously murdered. This building is flanked by three semi-circular towers, and a square one of later construction. The various apartments contain a good collection of portraits, many of them executed in a very superior style. During the civil wars, this castle was fortified for the King, and sustained a severe siege in the year 1645 ; about the same time the town and neighbourhood frequently witnessed the disastrous effects of skirmishes between the contending parties.

OF THE PRINCIPAL ROADS FROM BATH

<i>Bath to London through</i> <i>Chippenham.</i>	23	Cardiff	12	Bodmin	13
Bathaston	23	Cowbridge	12	St. Michael	13
Box	23	Pyrlam	12	Truro	7
Chippenham	6	Neath	12	Penryn	7
Caine	6	Pwntasea	8	Falmouth	2
Marlborough	12	Spondillil	8		
Froxfield	7	* Caernarthen	17		17
Hungerford	3	* Tavermspite	16	<i>To Sidmouth.</i>	
Newbury	8	Narberth	5	Shepton Mallet	17
Thatcham	8	Haverfordwest	10	Ilchester	13
Woolbampton	3	Milford Haven	7	Crewkerne	10
Theal	5			Axminster	13
Reading	4		16	Sidmouth	6
Twyford	5	* To Tenby 12 miles			
Maidenhead	8	from this Inn.			7
Saltbll	5	<i>To Chepstow & Monmouth.</i>		<i>To Lyme Regis.</i>	
Sloagh	2	Bitton	6	Axminster	5
Colnbrook	3	Siston Hill	3	Lyme Regis	16
Hounslow	7	Mangotsfield	1		
Brentford	2	Downdend	1	<i>New Road to Weymouth.</i>	
Turnham Green	2	Hambrook	1	Frome	1
Kensington	2	Metford Bridge	2	Bruton	12
Hyde Park Corner	1	Earboston Common	2	Sherborne	12
		Alveston	1	Dorchester	18
	10	Aust	4	Weymouth	8
<i>To London through</i> <i>Devizes.</i>		Old Passage Inn	1		
Bathford	3	Beachley	3		6
Melksham	8	Chepstow	1	<i>Old Road to Weymouth.</i>	
Devizes	7	Wyndeliff	3	Radstock	7
Marlborough	14	Tintern Abbey	2	Cannard's Grave	12
London as before	7	Monmouth	10	Anford Inn	5
			10	Sherborne	10
	10			Dorchester	18
<i>To Oxford.</i>		Ragland Castle is about		Weymouth	8
Petty France	14	12 miles from Chepstow.			
Didmarnon	2	<i>To Bristol by the Upper</i>			6
Tetbury	6	Road.		<i>To Poole.</i>	
Cirencester	10	Kelston	4	Charterhouse Hin-	
Fairford	7	Bitton	2	ton	5
Lechlade	3	Hanham	2	Phillips Norton	2
Faringdon	9	Bristol	3	Woolvorton	1
Kingston Inn	8			Beckington	1
Oxford	10		11	Warminster	6
		<i>To Bristol and Clifton.</i>		Longbridge Deverill	1
<i>To Cheltenham.</i>		Twerton	2	Shaftesbury	11
Cross Hands	11	Salford	3	Blanford	11
Petty France	3	Keynsham	2	Wimborne	9
Roddborough	13	Brilington	2	Poole	6
Cheltenham	14	Bristol	2		
		Clifton	1		5
<i>To Holyhead, thro' Gloucester,</i>			14	<i>To Southampton.</i>	
<i>Worcester, & Shrewsbury.</i>		<i>To Clevedon.</i>		Warminster	17
Cross Hands	11	Bristol	13	Salisbury	20
Petty France	3	Fayland's Inn	6	Romsey	15
Roddborough	13	Naish House	3	Southampton	7
Gloucester	12	Cuthberry Camp	1		6
Upton	16	Clevedon Hill	2	<i>To Portsmouth.</i>	
Forester	11			Southernpton	61
Kidderminster	13	<i>To Weston-Super-Mare.</i>		Botley	6
Bridgnorth	13	Bristol	13	Through Fareham	10
Wenlock	8	Long Ashton	3	to Portsmouth.	10
Shrewsbury	14	Bourton	3		8
Oswestry	18	Backwell	3	<i>To Winchester.</i>	
Llangollen	12	West Town	1	Salisbury	37
Corwen	10	Brockley	1	Stockbridge	14
Cerrig Mawr	14	Cleeve	2	Winchester	8
Bettwys-y-Coed	8	Congresbury	1		
Capel Ceryg	5	Worle	4	<i>To Brighton.</i>	
Bangor Ferry	17	Weston	3	Warminster	17
Gwalchmai	11		3	Salisbury	20
Holyhead	10	<i>To Plymouth thro' Wells,</i>		Romsey	15
		<i>Taunton and Exeter.</i>		Southernpton	7
<i>To Birmingham and</i>		Radstock	7	Cosham	17
<i>Derby.</i>		Old Down	4	Chichester	13
Worcester	6	Wells	6	Arundel	10
Bromsgrove	13	Glastonbury	3	Worthing	12
Birmingham	13	Piper's Inn	4	Brighton	12
Lichfield	13	Brldgwat	11		
Burton-Trent	13	Taunton	11	<i>To Winchester, thro'</i>	
Derby	11	Wellington	7	<i>Bradford & Trowbridge.</i>	
	13	Maiden Down	6	Bradford	3
<i>To Hereford.</i>		Colington	2	Bradford	3
Gloucester	39	Bradntch	21	Studley	13
Ross	17	Exeter	9	Trowbridge	1
Hereford	15	Chudleigh	9	Bradley	1
		Ashburton	9	Westbury	23
	7	Brent, South	7	Warminster	4
		Plymouth	10		
<i>To Milford Haven, by the</i>			12	<i>To Stourton.</i>	
<i>New Passage, Swansea.</i>		<i>To Truro and Falmouth.</i>		Frome	13
Bristol	13	Exeter	8	Maiden Bradley	7</

INDEX OF DISTANCES FROM TOWN TO TOWN,
IN THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

To find the distance from Axbridge to Yeovil, see Axbridge on the top and Yeovil on the side; carry your sight to the column where both meet, which gives the distance.

	Axbridge	Badbury	Distance from London.	Miles.
Bath	28	28		130
Bristol	18	13	Bristol	106
Bruton	21	24	Braton	116
Bridgwater	18	39	27 Bridgwater	139
Castle Cary	23	26	324 Castle Cary	138
Chard	50	52	2327 Chard	162
Crewkerne	37	43	330 337 Crewkerne	169
Dulverton	46	67	66 54 28 51 33 40 Dulverton	142
Dunster	41	63	58 50 23 47 37 40 14 Dunster	130
Frome	26	13	25 11 36 15 50 34 64 59 Frome	108
Glastonbury	15	24	26 17 15 19 22 42 33 30 Glastonbury	127
Ilchester	27	33	35 15 10 11 17 10 48 43 24 12 Ilchester	126
Ilminster	37	43	52 23 34 5 78 58 36 24 13 Ilminster	135
Langport	28	36	38 18 12 15 5 15 35 35 29 13 8 10 Langport	132
Milborne Port	33	36	38 10 31 10 26 18 50 54 25 22 12 24 24 Milborne Port	135
Milverton	33	55	50 41 15 30 18 26 15 18 51 30 32 20 20 43 Milverton	142
Minehead	43	65	60 52 25 48 34 45 17 3 61 41 45 35 37 56 20 Minehead	168
Pensford	10	10	1 21 84 2 15 43 62 57 8 20 29 41 32 32 49 50 Pensford	116
Petherton, South	14	18	19 7 27 7 32 25 45 50 12 11 15 27 18 41 53 15 13 Petherton, South	130
Shepton Mallet	14	18	19 7 27 7 32 25 45 50 12 11 15 27 18 41 53 15 13 Shepton Mallet	130
Somerton	23	31	33 13 17 10 10 14 41 40 24 0 5 16 5 14 25 42 27 11 13 Somerton	123
Taunton	25	50	45 80 11 30 20 10 20 25 21 45 26 24 12 3 35 8 23 47 17 33 17 Taunton	146
Wellington	36	57	53 39 18 37 14 22 18 22 32 33 31 19 22 42 21 52 24 40 27 7 Wellington	152
Wells	11	15	21 12 21 13 24 27 49 44 13 5 18 29 18 23 36 46 40 16 53 32 39 Wells	127
Wincenton	27	29	32 3 23 23 26 12 16 36 42 17 Wincenton	108
Wivelscombe	34	56	51 43 10 41 33 30 14 16 52 32 83 26 46 31 18 50 29 40 11 7 46 Wivelscombe	162
Yeovil	33	40	44 15 25 12 17 9 47 42 28 17 5 11 4 93 450 34 916 9 20 33 32 13 37 Yeovil	122

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

To find the distance from Berkley to Wotton-under-Edge, see Berkley on the top and Wotton-under-Edge on the side; carry your sight to the column where both meet, which gives the distance.

	Berkley	DISTANT FROM LONDON.										MILES.														
Campden	45	Campden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114					
Cheltenham	25	20	Cheltenham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86						
Cirencester	25	29	15	Cirencester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94							
Colford	12	49	29	37	Colford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104								
Dursley	6	44	24	20	18	Dursley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128									
Fairford	31	27	23	9	34	Fairford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104									
Gloucester	16	29	4	17	20	15	29	Gloucester	.....	.....	.....	80											
Great Dean	15	40	20	26	9	19	35	11	Great Dean	.....	.....	104												
Lechlade	37	30	26	12	40	28	4	28	39	Lechlade	.....	113													
Marshfield	22	55	31	26	34	20	33	33	37	34	Marshfield	76														
Minchinhampton	13	39	20	10	25	8	18	14	19	21	20	Minchinhampton	92													
Moreton-in-Marsh	4	46	7	20	23	50	36	24	30	41	25	49	33	Moreton-in-Marsh	89											
Newent	20	58	11	26	16	31	16	31	9	7	37	42	33	39	Newent	112										
Northleach	19	4	46	28	10	62	23	19	36	24	31	Northleach	81	84												
Painswick	12	32	12	20	10	20	7	10	23	16	14	Painswick	81	84												
Stanley Leonard	9	39	19	15	21	3	23	12	15	5	26	22	24	7	Stanley Leonard	103										
Stow-on-the-Wold	37	12	16	19	49	33	18	26	37	17	44	27	53	5	35	92	33	Stow-on-the-Wold	102							
Stroud	11	21	16	12	24	10	20	10	16	15	23	24	4	35	19	16	4	26	Stroud	102						
Tetbury	14	39	23	10	26	10	18	12	29	21	16	5	33	28	19	12	7	20	Tetbury	99						
Tewkesbury	26	19	23	30	25	39	10	21	55	4	24	21	9	22	16	23	22	20	29	Tewkesbury	133					
Thornbury	13	31	17	27	4	2	23	25	36	13	21	18	1	19	13	3	3	3	Wickwar	102						
Wickwar	0	50	30	25	29	9	33	22	25	36	13	21	18	1	19	13	3	3	Wickwar	102						
Winchcombe	33	3	8	20	37	3	20	17	26	31	39	21	13	26	14	20	27	13	15	26	7	39	40	Winchcombe	95	
Wotton-under-Edge	7	48	27	21	4	29	12	23	33	14	9	37	28	19	12	30	15	5	9	29	6	4	35	1	Wotton-under-Edge	109

WILTSHIRE.

To find the distance from Amesbury to Wootton Bassett, see Amesbury on the top, and Wootton Bassett on the side; carry your sight to the column where both meet, which gives the distance.

Amesbury		DISTANT FROM LONDON.		MILES.
Bradford	27	Bradford	18	78
Calne	28	Calne	13	190
Chippenharn	32	6 Chippenharn	11	97
Corsham	30	7 10 5 Corsham	10	99
Corseley	20	18 17 5 Corseley	17	101
Cricklade	38	30 25 33 Cricklade	25	84
Devon	16	13 7 10 15 Devon	13	90
Great Bedwin	17	30 30 33 24 29 Great Bedwin	30	94
Heytesbury	14	15 20 19 18 7 33 13 28 Heytesbury	18	170
Highworth	35	34 20 23 35 35 8 23 18 35 Highworth	23	98
Hindon	17	20 30 24 25 10 47 26 32 7 51 Hindon	26	77
Laycock	23	9 6 4 5 15 20 8 25 15 33 23 Laycock	33	96
Malmshury	46	21 16 10 14 25 12 20 30 24 20 4 13 Malmshury	24	95
Marlborough	27	23 24 25 25 19 14 19 24 16 36 18 23 Marlborough	23	74
Mere	33	24 23 25 25 25 13 15 5 25 33 34 Mere	34	96
Melksham	22	5 8 6 19 26 25 15 26 25 22 Melksham	26	102
Pewsey	12	25 12 18 20 22 20 8 10 18 19 29 18 25 6 28 17 Pewsey	25	96
Ramsbury	19	30 17 23 27 33 18 17 5 27 14 35 24 27 5 30 29 Ramsbury	27	70
Salisbury	8	33 30 33 34 20 46 23 24 17 43 16 30 52 27 24 19 25 Salisbury	34	80
Sherston	34	17 13 9 10 25 17 13 33 24 33 13 5 25 35 12 29 40 Sherston	33	83
Swindon	25	27 14 18 20 30 5 19 25 30 6 45 19 10 40 32 18 12 37 31 Swindon	40	99
Trowbridge	9	4 15 4 7 30 12 17 13 17 8 27 34 18 5 19 25 10 29 Trowbridge	29	97
Warmminster	18	11 21 15 15 18 17 26 34 20 15 25 23 13 9 20 30 26 23 4 4 Warmminster	26	98
Westbury	20	7 17 15 13 3 34 14 25 8 9 13 12 25 30 13 9 20 30 26 23 4 4 Westbury	27	97
Wilton	7	30 28 31 30 18 43 21 12 13 43 13 25 41 27 18 27 19 27 3 38 30 27 19 23 Wilton	38	83
Wootton Bassett	32	29 12 15 23 8 16 22 23 11 42 12 10 15 35 17 17 18 30 13 6 22 30 26 27 Wootton Bassett	35	86

APPENDIX.

THE RECTORY OF BATH, [p. 70.] of which the Rev. W. J. BRODRICK is the present Incumbent, includes the parishes of St. Peter and St. Paul, St. James, and St. Michael.

ST. PETER & ST. PAUL.—Rev. C. BOWEN and Rev. T. LATHBURY, Curates.

ST. JAMES'S.—[p. 82.]—Revds. J. C. BURNETT and W. BUTTERFIELD, Curates.

ST. MICHAEL'S,—[p. 83.]—Revds. J. EAST and W. J. BENNETT, Curates.

* * The monuments in the ABBEY may be viewed at any time by applying to the Sexton.

WALCOT CHURCH.—[p. 83.]—Rev. S. WIDDRINGTON, Rector ; Revds. J. WOOD and C. GILLMOR, Curates.

CHRIST CHURCH, Montpelier.—[p. 84.]—Rev. C. M. MOUNT, and G. A. BAKER, Officiating Ministers.

TRINITY CHURCH, James-Street.—[p. 85.]—Rev. Robt. LOVETT, Rector ; Rev. T. WOODWARD, Curate.

ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, Beanfort-buildings—[p. 85]—Rev. Dr. STAMER, Perpetual Curate, & Rev. W. K. GROVES, Curate.

LYNCOMBE and WIDCOMBE.—[p. 87.]—Rev. W. J. BRODRICK, Vicar ; Rev. EDWD. GILLSON, Curate.

ST. MARK'S CHAPEL.—Reverends G. VALPY and J. STRICKLAND, Officiating Ministers.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Bathwick.—[p. 89.]—Rev. H. M. SCARTH, Rector ; Rev. F. BAKER, Curate.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.—[p. 90.]—Rev. JAS. PHILLOTT, Master ; Rev. J. DE VISMÉ, Officiating Minister.

QUEEN SQUARE CHAPEL.—[p. 91.]—Rev. H. B. W. HILLCOAT, D.D., Proprietor and Officiating Minister.

The OCTAGON CHAPEL, Milsom-street.—[p. 91.]—Rev. GEO. G. GARDINER & Rev. F. ELWIN, Officiating Ministers.

MARGARET'S CHAPEL, Brock-street.—[p. 91.]—Rev. W. HUTCHINS, Minister.

ALL SAINTS' CHAPEL.—[p. 92.]—Rev. JOSHUA WATSON, Minister.

KENSINGTON CHAPEL.—[p. 92.]—Rev. W. J. WATTS, Minister.

LAURA CHAPEL.—[p. 92.]—Revds. E. TOTTENHAM and A. STRAGHAN, Ministers.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN'S CHAPEL.—Rev. JOHN ALLEN, Master ; Rev. H. E. CRUTTWELL, Minister.

PENITENTIARY CHAPEL, Ladymead.—Rev. M. BROCK, Min.

BATH GENERAL HOSPITAL.—[p. 83.]

President.—

Treasurers.—LORD JAMES O'BRYEN.—B. LEIGH LYE, Esq.
—JOHNSON PHILLOTT, Esq.Physicians.—EDW. BARLOW, M.D.—JOHN BAMPFYLDE
DANIEL, M.D.—THOS. S. WATSON, M.D.Surgeons.—GEORGE KITSON, Esq.—RICHARD FRANCIS
GEORGE, Esq.—G. LEIGHTON WOOD, Esq.

House Surgeon and Apothecary.—Mr. E. SKEATE.

Chaplain.—Rev. J. B. JERVOIS.

Registrar.—BENJAMIN STARR.

BELLOT'S HOSPITAL.—[p. 86.]

Physician.—J. F. DAVIS, M.D. Surgeon.—

BATH UNITED HOSPITAL.—[p. 87.]

President.—WM. GORE LANGTON, Esq. M. P.

Vice-Presidents.—Sir ORFORD GORDON, Bart., Sir ALEX.
HOOD, Bart., Sir W. S. R. COCKBURN, Bart., Lord J. O'BRYEN.

Treasurers.—HOBHOUSE, PHILLOTT, and Co.

Honorary Secretary.—Mr. WM. BASNETT.

Physicians.—E. BARLOW, M.D.—W. BEALEY, M.D.—
E. B. HARMAN, M.D.Surgeons.—Mr. GEO. NORMAN.*—Mr. J. S. SODEN.*—Mr.
R. W. BROWN.*

* Members of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Apothecary.—Mr. J. CROSBY.

House Surgeon.—Mr. HENRY INGLIS.

Chaplain.—Reverend GEORGE GARDINER.

Trustees.—Mr. WILTSHIRE—Mr. J. G. SMITH—Mr. R.
CRUTTWELL—Mr. ELWIN—THE MAYOR OF BATH FOR THE
TIME BEING—Mr. J. S. DUNCAN—Mr. NORMAN—Mr. KITSON
—Mr. WM. CLARK.—Admiral Sir R. FITZGERALD—Sir ORFORD
GORDON—Mr. P. B. DUNCAN—Sir W. R. S. COCKBURN—Col.
DAUBENEY—Admiral LITTLEHALES.Committee.—Mr. M. T. LANGTON—Mr. W. BASNETT—
Capt. J. LYE, R.N.—Adm. GORDON—Mr. W. SUTCLIFFE—
Captain DAVIES, R.N.—Capt. EDWD. WALLCOTT, R.N.—Mr.
Q. H. STROUD—Mr. W. C. KEATING—Captain COLLINS, R.N.
—Mr. W. JACKSON—Capt. JERVOIS—Mr. HIPPISEY—Mr. J.
MORRIS—Mr. GALE.

PARTIS'S COLLEGE.—[p. 90.]

TRUSTEES.—Lord James O'Bryen, Sir Orford Gordon, Sir
John Hawkins, Sir Charles Price, Rev. Dr. Holland, Wm.
Ramsay, Esq., Thomas R. Kemp, Esq., John Wiltshire, Esq.,
Hastings Elwin, Esq.—Chaplain, Rev. RICHARD CROLY.

BATH PENITENTIARY—[p. 90.]

PRESIDENT.—His Grace the Duke of Wellington.

TREASURER.—Mr. James Evill.

SUB-TREASURER.—Mr. James Evill.

SECRETARY.—Rev. James Pears.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—A. Stauley, Esq.

PHYSICIANS.—Dr. Fisher, and Dr. Gaitskell.

SURGEON.—J. S. Soden, Esq.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—Messrs. Davies and Co.

NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—[p. 103.]

TREASURERS.—Hobhouse, & Co.

SECRETARY.—Rev. GEORGE GARDINER.

PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—[p. 104.]

PRESIDENT.—Marquis of Lansdowne.

TREASURER.—Lient.-Col. Tufnell.

ACTUARY.—Mr. R. Carpenter.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—[p. 105.]

SECRETARY.—Rev. W. D. Willis.

TREASURER.—C. Lowder, Esq.

A depository for the Books of this Society, (under the management of Mr. Large,) is established at the office of the Church Societies, Union Street.

SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.—[p. 106.]

SECRETARY.—Rev. G. A. Baker.

TREASURER.—Johnson Phillott, Esq.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—[p. 106.]

SECRETARIES.—Rev. Mr. Nicholls, and H. Godwin, Esq.

TREASURERS.—Hobhouse and Co.

There is a depository for the sale of Bibles and Prayer Books at No. 12, Henrietta Street.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—[p. 106.]

SECRETARY.—Rev. J. Pears, **TREASURER.** Capt. J. Lye, R.N.

BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—[p. 107.]

PRESIDENT.—The Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

SECRETARY AND SUB-TREASURER.—Mr. B. Leigh Lye.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Mr. Wm. Hunt, Mayor.

ALDERMEN.

Mr. R. S. Cruttwell	Mr. English	Mr. Harman
Ad. Gordon	— Jones	— Tugwell
Mr. Barrow	— Phillott	— Edridge
— Blair	— Crisp	— Jolly
— Norman	— C. Davis	

COUNCILLORS.

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EXETER INN, *Southgate-street*.—Mr. THATCHER.

FULL-MOON, *Old Bridge*.—Mrs. OAKLEY.

BELL, *Wulcot-street*.—Mr. PRINCE.

GEORGE, *Wulcot-street*.—Mr. LEWIS.

NEW INN, *Horse-street*.—Mr. HOPE.

PACK-HORSE, *Northgate-street*, Mr. GRINTERN.

SEVEN DIALS, *Westgate-street*, Mr. WHITE.

KING'S ARMS, *Monmouth-placc*, Mr. TAYLOR.

N. B. Most of the Bristol and Western Coaches stop for a few minutes at the GOLDEN LION, and FULL MOON, Southgate-street.

WATER CARRIAGE.

THE KENNET AND AVON CANAL affords a direct communication with LONDON; and Goods are regularly conveyed thither in five or eight days from the following Warehouses:—

DREWE, Darlington Wharf, near Sydney Wharf, Bath, to Steel-yard Wharf, Upper Thames-street, LONDON.

EUCLID SHAW and Co. Sydney Wharf, BATH, to Bull Wharf, Upper Thames-street, LONDON.

PARKER's Barges for Bath, Bristol, and Devizes. Wharf, Dorchester-street

Barges from Salmon's Warehouse, 20, Corn-street, to Devizes, Hungerford, Newbury, Reading, Maidenhead, Windsor, and to the Queenhithe Wharf, London; also to Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Worcester, Kidderminster, Dudley, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Newcastle, and the Potteries, Leeds, Chester, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, and all parts of the North of England.

BATH WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.

The BATH JOURNAL, published on SUNDAY mornings, by Messrs. KEENE, Kingsmead-street.

The BATH AND CHELTENHAM GAZETTE, published on TUESDAY evenings, by Messrs. WOOD & SONS, Parsonage-lane.

The BATH CHRONICLE, published on THURSDAY mornings by Mr. CARRINGTON, near St. James's Church.

The BATH HERALD, published on FRIDAY evenings by Mrs. M. MEYLER & SON, adjoining the Great Pump-Room.

Small Parcels are conveyed by the Newsmen belonging to these establishments, to most of the towns, villages, and gentlemen's seats, at reasonable distances, in the counties of Somerset, Wilts, and Gloucester.

REGULATIONS OF THE BATH CHAIRMEN,

As ordered by Act of Parliament.

The Mayor and two Justices shall licence all or any person or persons who shall carry any glass chair or Bath chair, within the city of Bath, or the liberties thereof; (besides the duty of 5s. for the stamp), the charge of every such licence, is not to exceed *three shillings*, which is to be paid by every respective chairman; and the number of glass and Bath chairs shall not be under 70.* The said licence shall be granted for one year from its date, and no longer.

The chairs thus licenced are to have a mark of distinction, by figure or otherwise, on the back or most conspicuous part of every chair. And any person presuming to carry any glass or Bath chair within the City of Bath or liberties, without such leave or licence, for every such offence shall forfeit *thirteen shillings and fourpence*. And the chairmen shall keep such stands or places with their chairs, as the Mayor and Justices shall order, direct and appoint; and if any chairman refuse to obey such order, he shall forfeit *ten shillings*; and, upon com-

* The present number of licenced chairs is upwards of 200.

plaint, the Justices may suspend any chair from working, for any time not exceeding forty days. Every chairman on taking out his licence, to give his place of residence to the town-clerk, and in case of removal, he is to give notice thereof, and on neglect he shall forfeit 20s.

If any person shall refuse or neglect to pay any chairmen the money justly due for carrying in their chair; or shall wilfully cut, deface, or break any such chair, the Mayor and Justices may, on complaint thereof, grant a warrant to bring before them the person against whom such complaint shall be made, and upon proof made by one or more witnesses upon oath, to award reasonable satisfaction to the parties aggrieved; and upon refusal to pay and make such satisfaction, to issue out warrants of distress, to levy the same on the offender's goods and chattels, and for want of distress, to commit the parties so offending to prison for one month, or until such satisfaction be made; such penalty to be applied to and for the use of the poor of the parish.

Any gentleman may use a chair of his own and appoint his chairmen, entering the same in the office of the clerk of the peace: but such chairmen must not carry any other fare than such person and his family so hiring them, on pain of forfeiting for every such offence, *ten shillings*.

All prosecutions for any offence must be commenced within three months after the offence; and all disputes are to be heard and finally determined by the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. who attend at the Guildhall, every Monday, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for this and other purposes.

CHAIRMEN'S FARES as settled by the Magistrates.

For carrying one person any distance not exceeding 500 yards	...	...	...	...	0 6
Above 500 and not exceeding 1173 yards	...	...	...	...	1 0
Beyond 1173 yards, and not exceeding one mile	...	...	...	...	1 6
Beyond one measured mile, and not exceeding in the whole one mile, 586 yards	...	...	...	...	2 0
Not exceeding one mile 1173 yards	...	...	...	...	2 6
Not exceeding two measured miles	...	...	...	...	3 0
And for every 586 yards beyond	...	...	...	...	0 6

Any person may detain the chairmen in every fare, without paying any thing for it as follows, viz.

<i>Minutes.</i>		<i>Minutes.</i>	
In a sixpenny fare	... 10	In a two shilling fare	... 25
In a twelpenny fare	... 15	In half-a-crown fare	... 30
In an eighteenpenny fare	20	In a three shilling fare	... 35

And in every other fare or quantity of ground constituting an additional fare, any further time not exceeding in each additional sixpenny fare as above, five minutes.

All fares to be charged double after twelve o'clock at night. And instead of 500 yards 300 only is a sixpenny fare on hilly or ascending ground, whether upwards or downwards; but where the fare begins on plain ground and ends on ascent, or begins on descent and ends on plain ground, the chairmen must carry the full space of 500 yards.

Chairmen to be paid 6d. for each extra quarter of an hour's waiting. Chairmen demanding more for their fare than they are entitled to, or refusing or declining to carry any fare when called on, or using any abusive or insulting language, shall forfeit 20s. or be suspended from using their chair for any time not exceeding forty days.

The Mayor and two Justices to direct the measurement of any distance in dispute; the expense of which to be paid by the chairmen, if the distance be less than they charge, and if more by the person they carry.

The ground that is deemed hilly or ascending, is as follows:

From the union of the four roads at the north end of Belmont-row, ascending northwards towards Lansdown-place, Camden-place, and parts adjacent.

From the south side of Burlington-house northward; from the road at the north-east corner of St. James's-square northward; and from the London road to Gay's-place, &c. northward.

From the Assembly-Rooms and parts adjacent, up to, and along Russel-street, to and into Burlington-street, &c. northward.

From the Angel Inn, near the Old Bridge, up or along the public roads there, southward.

From Hancock's mill near Widcomb turnpike gate towards Lyncomb and parts adjacent, southward.

From the lower gate going to Prior-park, up Widcomb-hill, eastward.

From the Corn Mill, at the bottom of the hill leading to Prior-park, or towards Prior-park house and parts adjacent.

NEW TABLE OF DISTANCES,

Agreeably to recent admeasurements; with the Price of the Chairmen's Fares affixed.

FROM AND TO WHAT PLACE.

From the Guildhall, to

No				yards	s.	d.
15,	Pulteney-street	...	...	504	1	0
37,	St. James's-parade	...	...	500	0	6

			yards.	s.	d.
12, Kingsmead-street	...	...	500	0	6
Norfolk-crescent	...	...	920	1	0
1, Belmont	...	...	516	1	0
1, Paragon-buildings	...	...	510	1	0
The bottom of South-parade	...	...	500	0	6
6, George street	...	...	500	0	6
24, Old Crescent	...	...	1180	1	6

From the Pump-Room to

3, George-street	...	...	518	1	0
The Subscription house, York-buildings	...	...	509	1	0
The top of Milsom-street	...	...	480	0	6
The bottom of Gay-street	...	...	500	0	6
18, Queen-square	...	...	520	1	0
2, Chapel-row	...	...	510	1	0
25, Queen-square	...	...	512	1	0
16, New King-street	...	...	500	0	6
The lower end of Norfolk crescent	...	...		1	0
15, Lower Charles-street	...	...	502	1	0
The bottom of South parade	...	...	480	0	6
The Old Bridge, Horse-street	...	...	500	0	6
9, Laura-place	...	...	502	1	0
3, Henrietta-street	...	...	504	1	0
19, Old Crescent	...	...	1180	1	6
Sydney House	...	...	970	1	0

From the Baths, Stall-street, to

1, Queen-square	...	...	500	0	6
1, and 12, Laura-place	...	...	610	1	0
2, New King-street	...	...	506	1	0
The top of Milsom-street	...	...	505	1	0
16, Royal Crescent	...	...	1180	1	6
Harley-place, Rivers-street	...	...	1160	1	6
Winifred House (part hilly ground)	...	...	2080	2	0

From the Cross Bath, to

21, Kingsmead-terrace	...	...	500	0	6
5, Pulteney-bridge	...	...	503	1	0
15, New King-street	...	...	510	1	0
25, Queen-street	...	...	510	1	0
41, Gay-street	...	...	504	1	0
20, Old Crescent	...	...	1180	1	6
7, and 13, Seymour-street	...	...	505	1	0
22, Queen-square	...	...	500	0	6
36, Gay-street	...	...	503	1	0
13, Catherine-place	...	...	1034	1	0

From the Rooms, to

			yards	s.	d.
4, Belvedere	...	} <i>Hilly Ground</i> 300 Yards, <i>Sixpence.</i>	308	1	0
25, Belvedere	...		306	1	0
14, Camden-place	...		605	1	6
10, Morford-street	...		308	1	0
2, Lansdown-crescent	...		905	2	0
2, Gloucester-street	...		310	1	0
14, Upper Park-street	...		690	1	6
16, Crescent	...	...	504	1	0
21, Queen-square	...	...	506	1	0
1, Northumberland-buildings	...	...	502	1	0
14, Bond-street	...	...	505	1	0
18, Green-street	...	...	515	1	0
St. Michael's Church	...	..	504	1	0
14, South-parade	...	...	1174	1	6
29, Pulteney-street	...	...	1176	1	0
The end of Axford-buildings	...	...	507	1	0
27, Walcot-buildings	...	..	1175	1	6
5, Grosvenor-place	...	...	1765	2	0
5, Stanhope-street	...	...	505	1	0
13, Green-park-place	...	...	508	1	0

From the Theatre, to

21, St. James's-parade	...	...	505	1	0
15, Green-park-buildings	...	...	507	1	0
3, Lower, Church-street	...	...	504	1	0
5, Abbey-street	...	...	504	1	0
5, Argyle-street	...	...	505	1	0
22, Bathwick-street	...	...	1173	1	0
The York-house	...	...	505	1	0
22, Circus	...	...	504	1	0
31, Marlborough-buildings	...	..	1177	1	6
16, Lower Park-street, St. James's-square			1174	1	6

From the White Hart Inn, to

3, George-street	...	...	502	1	0
41, Gay-street	...	..	505	1	0
14, Queen-square	...	...	514	1	0
New King-street Chapel	...	...	500	0	6
14, South-parade	...	...	505	1	0
Argyle Chapel	...	...	520	1	0

From and to various streets, &c.

5, Stanhope-street, to 9, Pulteney-street	...	1176	1	6
— to 5, Bathwick-street		1810	2	0
10, Margaret's-buildings, to Spencer's Bel-Vue		590	1	0
Argyle Chapel to 1, Kingsmead-square	...	567	1	0
30, Milsom-street, to 3, Argyle-street	...	503	1	0
22, Royal Crescent, to 8, Edward-street	...	1762	2	0

From and to various streets, &c.

	yards	s.	d
8, Milsom-street, to Lanra-place ...	525	1	0
4, Galloway's-building, to 18, Green-street	490	0	6
41, Milsom-street, to 18, Vineyards ...	525	1	6
Ditto, to 5, Camden-place (<i>hilly ground</i>)	810	1	6
Octagon Chapel, to 1, Park-street, St. James's-sq.	1160	1	0
26, Rivers-street, to 16, Burlington-street	265	0	6
8, Portland-place, to 5, Somerset-place (<i>hilly</i>)	910	2	0
6, Edward-street, to 23, Rivers-street ...	1410	1	6
8, Russel-street, to 12, Burlington-street (<i>hilly</i>)	306	1	0
18, Green-park-place, to 12, Burlington-street	1413	1	6
3, Queen's-parade, to 5, Belmont ...	520	1	0
Walcot Church, to 7, Edgar-buildings ...	524	1	0
15, Union-street, to 30, St. James's-square	1170	1	6
8, Upper Park-street, to the lower end of St. James's-street, St. James's-square ...	290	0	6
14, Kensington-place, to 18, Paragon-buildings	1160	1	0
Sydney house, to 3, Laura-place ..	506	1	0
———— to St. Andrew's-terrace ..	1200	1	6
———— to 1, Paragon-buildings ..	1186	1	6
———— to 1, Belmont ..	1195	1	6
Laura Chapel, to 1, Broad-street ..	505	1	0
———— to 19, New Bond-street ..	505	1	0
———— to 1, Brock-street ..	506	1	0
Octagon Chapel to 14, Marlborough-buildings	1020	1	0
14, Marlborough-buildings, to the Circus	528	1	0
5, Argyle-street, to 40, Pulteney-street ..	504	1	0
29, Marlborough-buildings, to 23, Brock-street	505	1	0
Walcot Church, to 7, Prince's-buildings ..	504	1	0
2, Old Crescent to 6, Oxford-row ..	505	1	0
Christ Church, to 1, Rivers-street (<i>hilly ground</i>)	306	1	0
———— to 2, Old Crescent ..	510	1	0
———— to 41, Gay-street ..	502	1	0
The top of Russel-street, to 1, Queen-square	505	1	0
10, Russel-street, to 14, Upper Park-street	780	1	0
1, Russel-st. to the top of Burlington-st. (<i>hilly</i>)	206	1	0
12, South-parade, to 1 and 18, Russel-street	1176	1	6
2, Queen's-parade, to 11, Russel-street	504	1	0
2, Queen's-parade, to 6, Lansdown-road (<i>hilly</i>)	805	1	6
6, George-street, to 2, Old Crescent ..	502	1	0
16, Gay-street, to 25, Old Crescent ..	503	1	0
The York-house, to the White-Hart ..	550	1	0
———— to 26, Brock-street ..	504	1	0
———— to 46, Rivers street ..	506	1	0

HACKNEY CARRIAGES,

&c.

Abstract of the Bye-Laws, Rules, and Orders for Licensing and better Regulating and Ordering Hackney Coaches, and other such Carriages, and the Owners and Drivers thereof respectively, within, and for certain Distances in, and about the City of Bath, and the Neighbourhood, Circuit, or District thereof; and the Rates and Fares for the same:—

Number of Coaches, &c. to be licensed, and the distance they shall be obliged to go.—The number of hackney carriages to ply for hire, shall not exceed 50, and that they shall not be obliged to be driven about the said city and neighbourhood, more than five miles, from the Guildhall in the said city.

Owners to give the Names and places of Abode of themselves and Drivers.—That on application for the license, the owner of every hackney-carriage, shall deliver in writing at the office of the Town-Clerk, (which shall be entered and registered in a book to be provided and kept for that purpose) his name and place of abode, and the names and places of abode of his drivers, and the place where such carriage shall be kept; and shall also give notice when the abode of the owner or driver shall be changed, under a penalty of Forty Shillings.

The sort of Carriages and Horses to be used.—That every carriage licensed to ply for hire shall be decent and clean, and in good repair, with good glass windows. That the coaches shall be large enough to carry four persons conveniently inside, and one person outside with the driver; and the fly carriages four persons only besides the driver. That the coaches and chariots shall be drawn by a pair of able and steady horses, not less than $14\frac{1}{2}$ hands high; and the fly-carriages by one able and steady horse, not less than $14\frac{1}{2}$ hands high; such horses to have strong and sufficient harness; and the steps going into and out of such carriages, shall be convenient and safe, under a penalty of Forty shillings.

Dress of the Driver.—That the driver shall wear a blue frock coat, and a black glazed hat, with the number of

the carriage painted in front of the hat, under a penalty of Ten Shillings.

The Owner's name and the number and description of Carriage to be painted on the pannels of the Carriage doors.—The owner of every carriage shall cause his christian and surname, and the number of the carriage, and also the words "BATH HACKNEY CARRIAGE," to be plainly painted on the outside of each door of such carriage, in legible characters and figures. And shall also have the number of such carriage affixed on the roof inside, on a tin-plate, placed in such a position as to be perfectly legible to the person sitting in such carriage, under the penalty of Twenty Shillings for each offence.

For regulating the time of standing.—That every carriage shall stand, when not hired, in or on some one of the stands hereinafter mentioned, from 8 of the clock in the morning until 12 of the clock at night, and shall remain at such stand (unless called by a fare) during the time aforesaid. That the several stands hereinafter mentioned, shall not be occupied by a greater number of carriages than are by these Bye Laws directed. And if the driver of any such carriage shall drive to a stand which shall be full, he shall then drive to the next stand which shall be unoccupied, under a penalty of Twenty Shillings.

Owner or driver exacting more than his fare, or misbehaving.—That if the owner or driver of any carriage shall ask, demand, or take any greater sum either for time or distance than he is legally entitled unto, or if he shall refuse to go with any fare when thereto required, whether he be on any of the stands, or passing, or being in any of the streets, ways or public places, within the said city or the distance aforesaid, between the hours of eight in the morning and twelve at night, (not being then hired) or shall abuse, insult, or make use of any improper language, or otherwise misbehave himself, to any person, touching his being hired, or the payment of the fare, or upon any other account whatsoever, or shall abandon his fare after being hired and before he shall be regularly discharged, then, and in every such case, the owner or driver shall forfeit the sum of Forty Shillings.

Check strings to be provided.—The owner shall provide a check-string, which check-string the driver shall hold in his hand, under a penalty of Five Shillings.

No person but the party hiring and the driver to be allowed on any part of the carriage ; and drivers not to absent themselves.—When any carriage shall be hired, no person whatsoever (except the driver thereof) shall drive, ride, or be carried on the box of, or any other part of such carriage, without the consent of the person or persons hiring the same or riding therein ; nor shall the driver of any such carriage absent himself from the same without a reasonable cause, to be allowed by one Justice of the said city ; nor shall he at any time stand, be, or remain on the raised footway or pavement of any of the said streets, next adjoining the several stands, but every driver, when not actually employed in feeding his horse or horses, shall sit on the driving box or steps of his carriage, or remain standing close at the head of his horse or horses, and not elsewhere, on pain of forfeiting the sum of Ten Shillings.

Opposing officers, or using abusive language.—If the owner or driver of any carriage shall insult, or oppose any of the constables or Tythingmen of the city in the execution of their duty relative to the several Bye Laws, or shall insult or use any abusive language or be guilty of any improper behaviour to any person or persons touching any cause of complaint or on the hearing thereof before the Justice or Justices, then, and in either of such cases, the person or persons so offending, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of Forty Shillings.

Giving a wrong number.—If the owner or driver of any carriage, shall refuse to give the number of the same, or shall give a wrong number, such person, shall forfeit the sum of Twenty Shillings.

Suspending or revoking a license.—Every license granted in pursuance of these Bye Laws, may be suspended or wholly taken away, upon the conviction of the owner or owners thereof of any offence against these Bye Laws, at the discretion of the Mayor and Two Justices of the said city.

Disputes as to Distances.—In case any dispute shall arise between any person or persons and the owner or driver of any carriage as to the length of ground such driver has driven, and such person is desirous of having the same measured, then the length shall be ascertained by admeasurement, under the direction of such person as the Mayor shall appoint, and in case it shall be of the

length for which the driver has charged, the costs and charges shall be paid by the person refusing to pay; but in case it shall be less than such driver shall have charged for, then the costs and charges shall be paid by the owner or driver.

Property left in carriages.—That the owner or driver of any carriage in which any property shall be left by any person who may have hired the same, shall, immediately on discovery thereof, or within 24 hours after, carry the same to the Town Clerk's office in the Guildhall, and deposit the same, and in default thereof forfeit the sum of Forty Shillings; and such property shall be returned to the person who shall prove that the same belonged to him, on his previously paying all expenses incurred, together with such reasonable sum to the driver as any one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the said city, shall direct.

Double Fares after 12 o'clock at night.—That the rate of fare for a carriage retained and employed after the hour of 12 at night, and before the hour of 6 in the morning, shall be double the rate of fares chargeable in the day-time, for so much time, and for such distance as such carriage shall be retained or driven after the hour of 12 at night, and before the hour of 6 in the morning.

Drivers to be furnished with a book of the Bye-Laws, and to produce it on demand.—Every person taking out a license for any carriage shall be furnished with a book containing the Bye-Laws, which the driver of every carriage is required to keep at all times ready to be produced to any person requiring to see the same. And if the driver shall refuse to produce the same on demand, the owner or driver shall forfeit Twenty Shillings.

Owners to pay the license duties, and the persons hiring the carriage to pay the turnpike tolls.—The person hiring any carriage shall, upon going through any turnpike, or passing over any bridge, pay the tolls due.

Stands.—Out of the 50 carriages to be licensed, such number as is hereinafter stated, may stand and ply for hire at the following places, viz.

In the centre of CATHERINE-PLACE, two carriages.

At the east and west sides of QUEEN-SQUARE, 1 carriage.

On the south side of the circular part of BATH-STREET, two carriages.

At the bottom of the MARKET-PLACE, near the Abbey, one carriage.

In the centre of the road opposite the Literary Institution on the NORTH-PARADE, one carriage.

In LAURA-PLACE, two.

At the bottom of ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, one.

At the entrance into GREEN PARK-BUILDINGS, one.

At the entrance into GROSVENOR-PLACE, two.

In LANSDOWN-CRESCENT, two.

At the north entrance into ST. JAMES'S-PARADE, one.

In FOUNTAIN-BUILDINGS, two.

In NELSON-PLACE, one.

In BENNETT STREET, near Saville-Row, two.

In CLAVERTON-STREET, near the Old Bridge, one.

In VANE-STREET, Bathwick, one.

Opposite CLEVELAND PLACE, two.

Facing the PORTICO of ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, one.

In GEORGE-STREET, at the east end of the steps leading to Miles's Buildings, one; and at the west end of such steps, one.

In ALFRED-STREET, near the Assembly-Rooms, one.

On the LOWER BOROUGH WALLS, between St. James's Cock and Southgate-Street, one.

In NEW ORCHARD-STREET, opposite No. 2, one.

In CORN-STREET, near the New Inn, one.

In CAMDEN-PLACE, at the south-west end, one.

That the Coaches, Chariots, or Fly Carriages shall be so placed on the several Stands, that the horses' heads shall be distant six feet from any paved crossing.

The fares to commence from the stands, and the first carriage to have the preference.—When a carriage is ordered to any place, the fare shall commence from the stand which the carriage shall leave; and that the first coach, chariot, or fly carriage which shall be plying for hire on any stand, or at any place of public resort or amusement, shall be entitled to take the first fare, unless the person or persons desirous of taking any such carriage but the first shall walk to the same, where it shall then be standing.

Fares allowed for distance for Coaches or Chariots.—That the following fares shall be charged by the drivers of the different carriages plying for hire within the city of Bath and the distance aforesaid, before the hour of 12 o'clock at night, viz.—For every coach or chariot the sum of Two Shillings for each mile, and One Shilling for each half-mile, provided such coach or chariot shall not go or be hired to go beyond two miles; and for every additional

mile beyond the first two miles, the sum of One Shilling; and for every additional half-mile the sum of Sixpence.

For Fly-Carriages.—For every fly-carriage the sum of One Shilling for the first mile, provided no more than two persons are carried by such fly-carriage; and for every extra person Sixpence; and the further sum of Sixpence for every additional half-mile, or a fraction thereof, whatever may be the distance or number carried.

Fares allowed for time, and how long to wait.—That the following fares shall be charged by the drivers of the different carriages plying for hire within the city of Bath and the distance aforesaid, before the hour of 12 o'clock at night, when such carriages shall be hired by time, the driver driving not less than after the rate of four miles an hour if so required, viz.—

For coaches and chariots, for one hour, Two Shillings and Sixpence.

For fly-carriages for one hour, Two Shillings; and the further sum of One Shilling for every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ -hour, or a fraction thereof.

That where the hiring shall be for time, and the fly-carriage shall be discharged at a distance exceeding two miles from the Guildhall, in Bath, the driver thereof shall be entitled to half fare, according to distance from the place where he shall be discharged to the nearest stand, in addition to his fare for time.

That any person hiring any such carriage (otherwise than by time) shall be entitled to detain the same ten minutes without any extra charge; but that for every 15 minutes, or a fraction thereof, that any such carriage shall be so detained, such person shall pay sixpence.

No fare for children in arms and two under 7 years of age to be reckoned as one person.—That no fares shall be demanded or taken for any child carried in the arms or lap of any person, and that two children under the age of 7 years shall, in charging the fare, be reckoned and considered as one person.

Driver compellable to take only certain luggage.—That no driver shall be compelled to take any luggage, except such small trunk or parcel as may be carried in the hand without inconvenience, but his refusal must be made before it is put into the carriage.

A List of One Mile Distances from the Hackney Coach Stations.

CATHERINE-PLACE.

- To the door of No. 94, Sydney-place.
- ... the door of No. 14, Sydney-place.
- ... the middle of No. 4, Angel-place, Lower Bristol-road.
- ... 4 yards short of Angel-terrace, Wells-road.
- ... 5 yards short of the Cold Bath in Claverton-street.
- ... the division between No. 2 and No. 3, Grosvenor-buildings.
- ... the door of No. 4, Church-street, Bathwick.

QUEEN-SQUARE (EAST SIDE.)

- To opposite the door of No. 18, Kensington-buildings, London-road.
- ... the entrance-gate of Mr. Manners's house, Weston-lane.
- ... 2 yards short of Sion Villa.
- ... 12 yards short of the lower corner of Laurel Cottage, Sion-hill.
- ... opposite the centre of No. 7, Mount Beacon.
- ... the entrance-gate of the last house in Claremont-place.
- ... 2 yards beyond the entrance to Belle Vue Villa, Bathwick-hill.
- ... the entrance to the first house beyond Sydney-parade.
- N.B. From the Station on the west side of Queen-square the one mile will terminate 83 yards short of the foregoing places.
- ... the door of No. 14, Widcombe-crescent.
- ... 87 yards beyond the north end of Caroline-buildings.
- ... 33 yards short of the entrance-gate to Oldfield Lodge, Wells-road.
- ... the centre of No. 2, Bloomfield-terrace, Wells-road.

N.B. From the Station on the west side of the Square, the one mile will terminate 33 yards short of the four last-mentioned places.

BATH-STREET.

- To the division between No. 3 and No. 4, Hanover-place.
- ... 17 yards beyond the intersection of the roads at the west end of Richmond-hill.
- ... the door of No. 13, Prospect-place.
- ... 13 yards beyond the upper corner of Spa Villa, Bathwick-hill.
- ... 14 yards beyond the door of No. 2, Sydney Cottages.
- ... the division between Nos. 1 and 2, Winifred's-dale.
- ... 341 yards beyond the intersection of the roads at the top of Marlborough-buildings.
- ... 85 yards beyond the entrance to No. 4, Bloomfield-place.
- ... the front of No. 14, Devonshire-buildings.

THE LITERARY INSTITUTION.

- To the centre of No. 16, Albemarle-buildings.
- ... the road between Lansdown-place, East, and Lansdown-crescent.
- ... 55 yards short of the present Lansdown Gate.
- ... 4 yards short of the intersection of roads at Gay's-place.
- ... the entrance of the second house beyond Sion-place, Bathwick-hill.
- ... 22 yards short of the entrance to No. 9, Sydney-bgs. Bathwick.
- ... 39 yards short of the present Turnpike-gate, Upper Bristol-road.
- ... the centre of No. 39, Park-street.
- ... 60 yards short of No. 1, Bloomfield-place, Old Wells-road.
- ... 23 yards short of the road in front of Devonshire-buildings.

ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE.

- To 2 yards short of the door of No. 49, Pultency-street.
- ... 5 yards short of the centre of the Old Bridge.
- ... opposite the door of No. 18, Kensington-place, in the London-road.

GREEN PARK-BUILDINGS.

- To 10 yards short of the intersection of the roads at the bottom of Sion-hill.
- ... 157 yards beyond the entrance to South Hayes, in the Wells-road.
- ... 10 yards short of the Toll-gate on the iron bridge, Bathwick.
- ... the division between Nos. 1 and 2, Lansdown-creseent.
- ... 35 yards short of the present Lansdown Gate.
- ... 16 yards beyond the interseetion of the roads at Gay's-plaec.
- .. 3 yards beyond the western gateway of Ormond-place, Weston-lane.
- ... 10 yards short of the back wall of No. 1, Wideombe-crescent.
- ... the corner of George-street, and Sydney-buildings, Bathwick-hill.
- ... 6 yards beyond the house on the south side of the Bear, Wells-road.

GROSVENOR-BUILDINGS.

- To the centre of the east side of St. Michael's Church.
- ... the house door of No. 16, Milsom-street.
- ... the middle of No. 9, George-street.
- ... the middle of No. 5, Broad-street.
- .. the door of No. 11, Gay-street.
- ... the division between Nos. 28 and 29, Broek-street.
- ... the door of No. 20, Camden-place.
- ... the door of No. 4, Spencer's Belle Vue.
- ... 3 yards short of the watch-box, in front of Portland-place.
- ... the centre of No. 1, in Catherine-plaec.
- ... the division between Nos. 17 and 18, Upper Camden-place.
- ... the door of No. 55, Pulteney-street.
- ... the northern gate of Bathwick Church.
- ... the corner of No. 1, Henrietta-street.
- .. the centre of No. 6, Abingdon-buildings.

LANSDOWN-CRESCENT.

- To the corner house of Stall-street, and the Lower Borough-Walls.
- ... the interseetion of William-street and Pultency-street.
- .. the door of No. 21, Henrietta-street.
- ... 11 yards short of the entrance to Laurel Lodge, Weston-lane.
- ... 1 yard short of the entrance to 4, Albion-place, Upper Bristol-road.
- .. the division between Nos. 17 and 18, Norfolk-erescent.
- ... the corner of No. 34, New King-street.
- ... 2 yards beyond the entrance-gate of No. 5, Lower East Hayes.
- ... the middle of No. 10, Seymour-street.
- ... the door of No. 21, Westgate-buildings.

ST. JAMES'S-PARADE.

- To the door of No. 6, Iron-house-plaec, London-road.
- ... the lower corner of the 3d house beyond Sion-plaec, Bathwick-hill.
- ... 3 yards beyond No. 10, Sydney-buildings.
- ... the centre of No. 3, Lansdown-eresceent.
- ... the interseetion of the roads at the present Lansdown Gate.
- ... the door of No. 3, Gay's-place.

To 300 yards short of Limekiln-lane, Weston-lane.
 ... 20 yards beyond the entrance to Winifred's-place.

FOUNTAIN-BUILDINGS.

To 177 yards beyond the present Turnpike-gate, Upper Bristol-road.
 ... 19 yards beyond the entrance to Mr. Manners's house, Weston-lane.
 ... 75 yards beyond the entrance to South Hayes, Wells-road.
 ... 133 yards beyond Ferry-lane, Bathwick.
 ... 1 yard beyond the upper corner of Belle Vue Villa, Bathwick-hill.
 ... the entrance to the first house beyond Sydney-parade, Bathwick.
 ... the division between Nos. 3 and 4, Cambridge-place, Widcombe.
 ... the door of No. 28, Grosvenor-buildings.
 ... the entrance of No. 5, Augusta-place, Lyncombe-lane.
 ... 20 yards beyond the house on the south side of the Bear, Wells-road.
 ... 18 yards beyond Sion Villa, or 9 yards below the lower corner of Laurel Cottage, Sion-hill.

NELSON-PLACE.

To 63 yards short of the entrance to South Hayes, Wells-road.
 ... the door of No. 7, Church-street, Bathwick.
 ... 7 yards beyond the intersection of Bathwick-street & Sydney-place.
 ... 1 yard beyond the junction of roads at the top of New Sydney-place.
 ... the door of No. 15, East-wing, Lansdown-crescent.
 ... 11 yards short of the crossing at the bottom of Walcot-parade.
 ... 20 yards short of the house door of Lansdown-grove.
 ... 61 yards beyond Camden-place.
 ... 6 yards short of the back of No. 1, Waterloo-bdgs., Widcombe.
 ... 9 yards beyond the City Water-house, No. 10, Holloway.
 ... 17 yards beyond the entrance of No. 2, Forefield-place.
 ... 3 yards short of the junction of the road from Henrietta-street, with Bathwick-street.

BENNETT-STREET.

To 18 yards beyond the present Turnpike-gate, Upper Bristol-road.
 ... 4 yards beyond No. 2, Fry's Cottages, Lower Bristol-road.
 ... the upper corner of South Hayes House, Wells-road.
 ... 50 yards beyond the front of Southcot-place, in Claverton-street.
 ... 117 yards short of Ferry-lane, Bathwick.
 ... the centre of No. 13, Dunsford-place, Bathwick-hill.
 ... 10 yards beyond No. 5, Sydney-buildings, Bathwick-hill.
 ... the door of No. 26, Grosvenor-buildings.

CLAVERTON-STREET.

To 1 yard short of the entrance to 4, Albion-place, Upper Bristol-road.
 ... the door of No. 7, Marlborough-buildings.
 ... 11 yards short of the crossing at the bottom of Walcot-parade.
 ... 33 yards beyond Spencer's Belle Vue.
 ... 34 yards beyond Camden-place.
 ... the division between Nos. 10 and 11, George-street, Bathwick.
 ... within 24 yards of the Toll-gate, on the iron-bridge.
 ... the division between Nos. 12 and 13, or to the division between Nos. 14 and 15, Marlborough-buildings.
 ... within 31 yards of the intersection of roads at the entrance to Marlborough-street.
 ... the door of No. 34, or the door of No. 41, St. James's-square.

VANE-STREET.

- To the division between Nos. 6 and 7, Alexander-buildings.
 ... 43 yards beyond Spencer's Belle Vue.
 ... 44 yards beyond Camden-place.
 ... the corner of No. 1, Abingdon-buildings.
 ... 12 yards short of the present Turnpike-gate, Lower Bristol-road.
 ... the door of No. 19, in the Crescent.
 ... the road leading from the Upper Bristol-road to Marlborough-buildings.
 ... within 4 yards of the railing at the south end of Norfolk-crescent.
 ... the division between Nos. 6 and 7, Prospect-bdgs. Wells-road.

CLEVELAND-PLACE.

- To the door of No. 1, Waterloo-buildings, Widcombe.
 ... 22 yards beyond the centre of the Old Bridge.
 ... the division between Nos. 7 and 8, St. George's-place, Upper Bristol-road.
 ... the intersection of roads at the entrance to Norfolk-crescent.
 ... 14 yards beyond the entrance to Bathwick-hill Villa.
 ... 103 yards short of Limekiln-lane.
 ... 4 yards short of the first entrance to Sion-place, Sion-hill.
 ... the centre of No. 13, Richmond-place, otherwise American-bdgs.
 ... the entrance of Belle Vue Cottage, Mount Beacon.

St. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

- To 26 yards beyond the entrance to Lyde House, Sion-hill.
 ... the division between Nos. 3 and 4, Claremont-terrace.
 ... 22 yards beyond the entrance-gate of Oldfield Lodge, Wells-road.
 ... the centre of Belle Vue House, Bathwick-hill.
 ... the division between Nos. 10 and 11, Widcombe-crescent.
 ... the door of No. 11, Elm-place, Wells-road.

LAURA-PLACE.

(FROM EITHER STATION.)

- To the entrance to No. 7, Alexander-buildings.

(FROM THE WESTERN STATION.)

- To 114 yards short of Oldfield Lodge, Wells-road.
 ... 3 yards beyond No. 4, Westhall-buildings, Upper Bristol-road.
 ... the entrance-gate of No. 5, Richmond-hill.
 ... the lower door of Richmond House.
 ... 30 yards east of the intersection of the road from Somersct-place with the Lansdown-crescent road.
 ... 6 yards beyond the crossing at the bottom of Cavendish-place.
 ... 17 yards short of No. 5, Bloomfield-terrace.
 ... 4 yards short of the entrance to Elm Bank Cottage, Prospect-place.
 N.B. From the Eastern Station the one mile will terminate 40 yards short of the foregoing distances from the Western Station.

(FROM THE EASTERN STATION.)

- To 179 yards beyond Claverton Lodge, Bathwick-hill.
 ... the door of No. 11, Widcombe-crescent.
-

PUBLIC BATHS,

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF MESSRS. GREEN & SIMMS.

(See page 34.)

Terms for Bathing, Pumping, &c.

A Private Bath of any Temperature at the Hot } Bath and Cross Bath	2s. 6d.
Ditto at the King's and Queen's Baths.....	1 6
The Public Baths in Stall-st. and the Cross-Baths	1 0
The Bath Hot Bath-street	0 6

The Public Baths are open at 6 o'clock in the morning in Summer, and 7 in the Winter.

The Hot-Bath is closed at 9—the King's and Queen's Bath—the Cross-Bath and the Plunging Bath at 11; after which they are emptied, thoroughly cleansed, and re-filled by the following morning, (*Sundays excepted.*)

The Terms for Pumping are :

For every Hundred Strokes in the Bath ..	0s. 3d.
Pumping out of the Bath	1 0

For the 1s. 0d. the Patient is entitled to 300 Strokes—for every 100 above which number an additional 3d. is charged.

A Shower Bath of any Quantity or Temperature } with every convenience, is attached to the <i>Hot</i> } <i>Baths</i> —the Price of which is.....	1s 6d.
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A Vapour Bath, medicated or otherwise, is like- } wise attached to the <i>Hot Baths</i> —the Price of } which is.....	2 6
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A Lavement of most admirable Construction, } with every Convenience, at the <i>Stall Street</i> } <i>Baths</i> , and at the <i>Hot Baths</i>	2 6
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No gratuity to be given to the Attendants—as they are sufficiently paid, and will lose their situations if such a charge be proved against them.

The New Plunging and Swimming Bath

(INTENDED FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY)

Open every day (*Sundays excepted*), from 6 in the morning till 11 o'clock.

TERMS FOR BATHING :

1s. each time; 4s. a week; 12s. a month; 21s. three months; 31s. 6d. six months; 42s. the year.

The Bath Post-Office,

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	H.	M.
London—intermediate places— all parts beyond and Oxford, }	10	50 Evening.
Exeter—Devonshire, Cornwall, and western parts of Somerset }	5	30 Morning.
Letters for Devonshire, Cornwall and southern parts of Somerset are also sent at ... }	7	50 Evening.
Bristol—Clifton, southern parts of Ireland and Wales, Monmouth, Hereford, &c. .. . }	5	0 Morning.
Bristol, Clifton, and Bitton }	2	0 Afternoon.
Cheltenham, Tetbury, Cirencester, Birmingham, North of England, Wales, & Ireland }	11	30 Morning.
Gloucester, Cheltenham, Monmouth, Hereford, Birmingham, intermediate Places, North of England, Wales, and Ireland ... }	2	0 Afternoon.
Frome, Warminster, and Westbury }	12	30 Morning.
Portsmouth—intermediate places—Frome, Warminster, South Wilts, South Hants, Dorset, &c. }	7	50 Evening.
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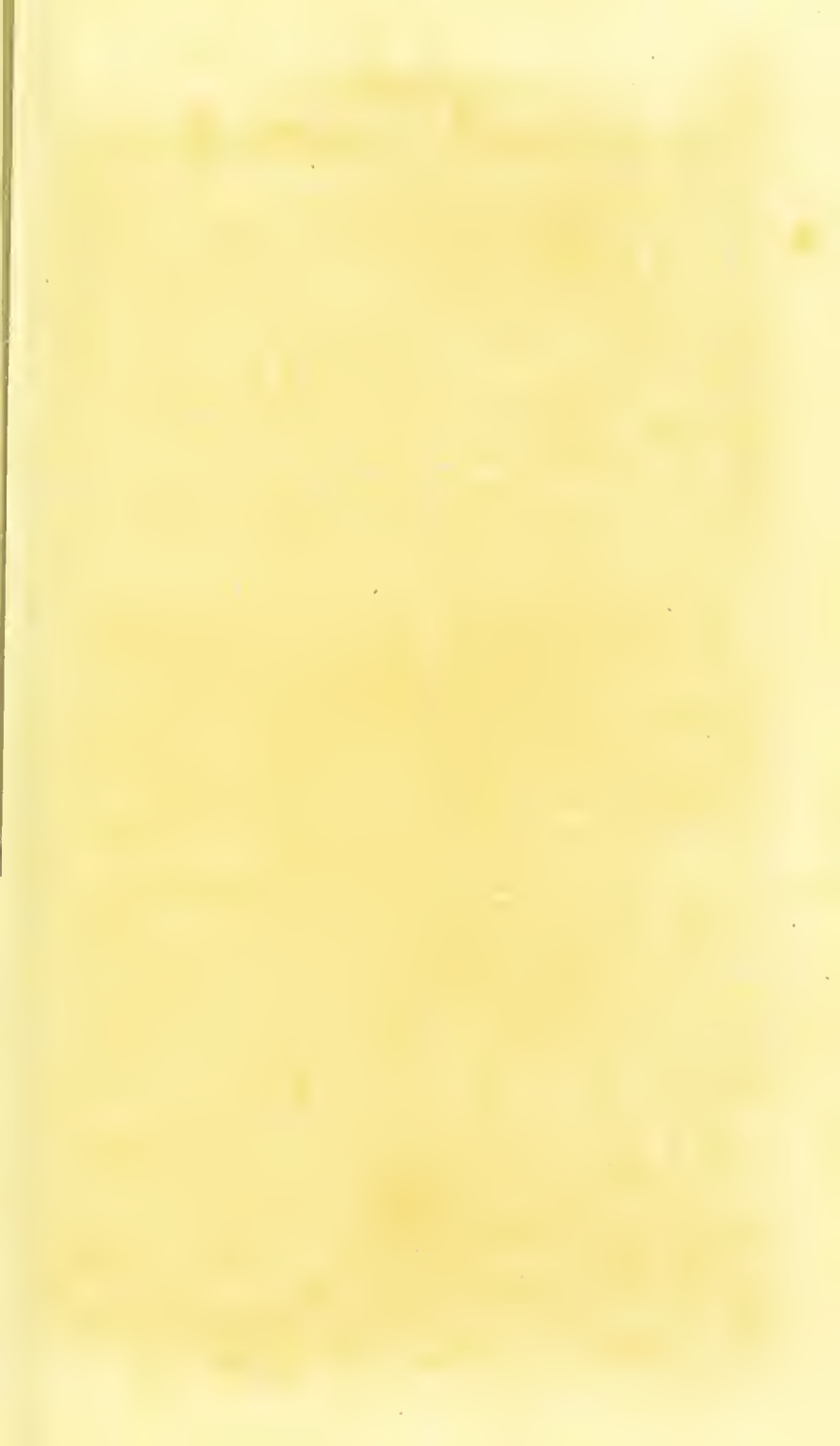
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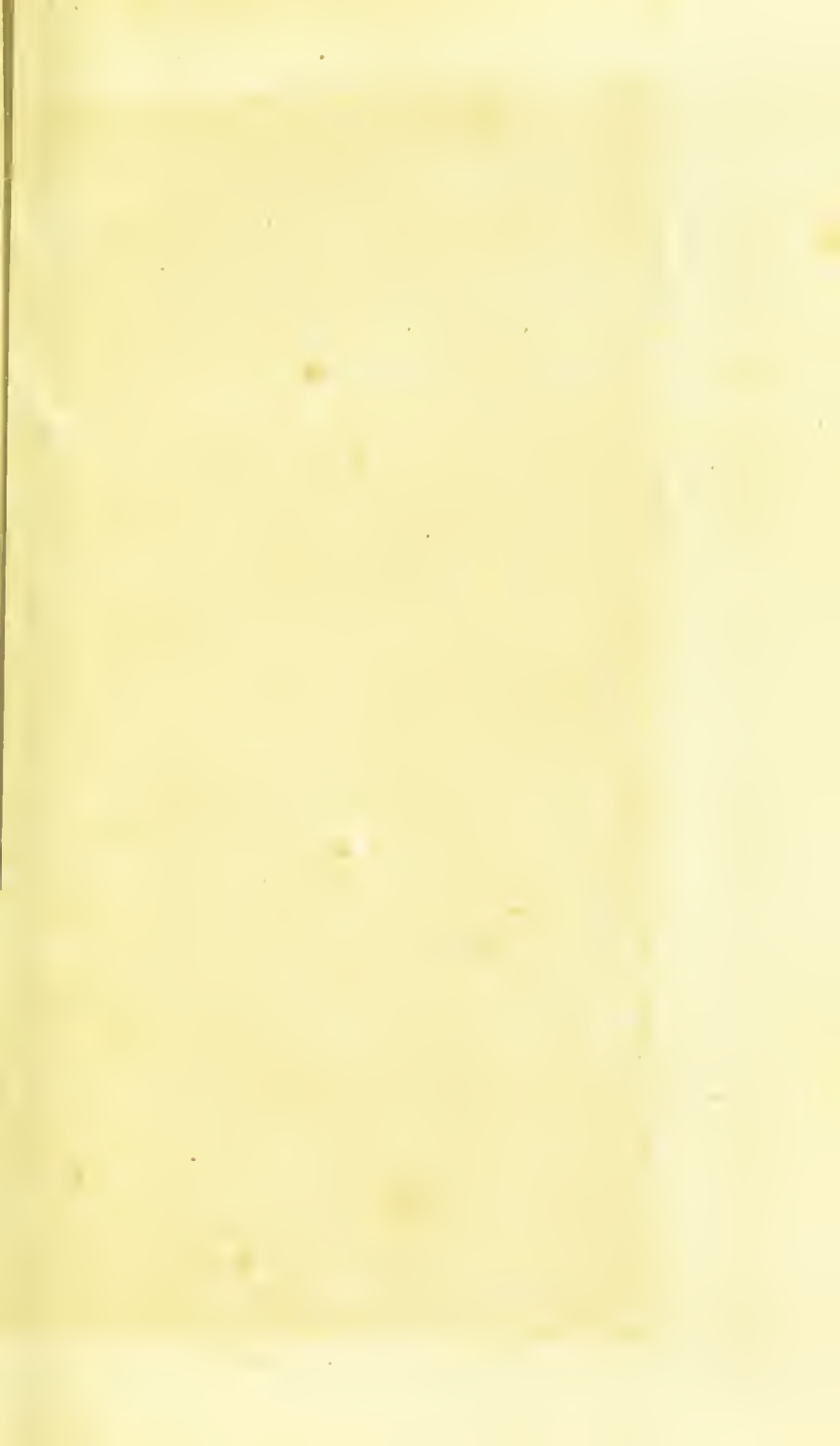
Buenos Ayres—Third Tuesday monthly.

☞ No letters to any of the above parts (except the West-India Colonies and British America) can be forwarded unless the Postage be first paid.

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